

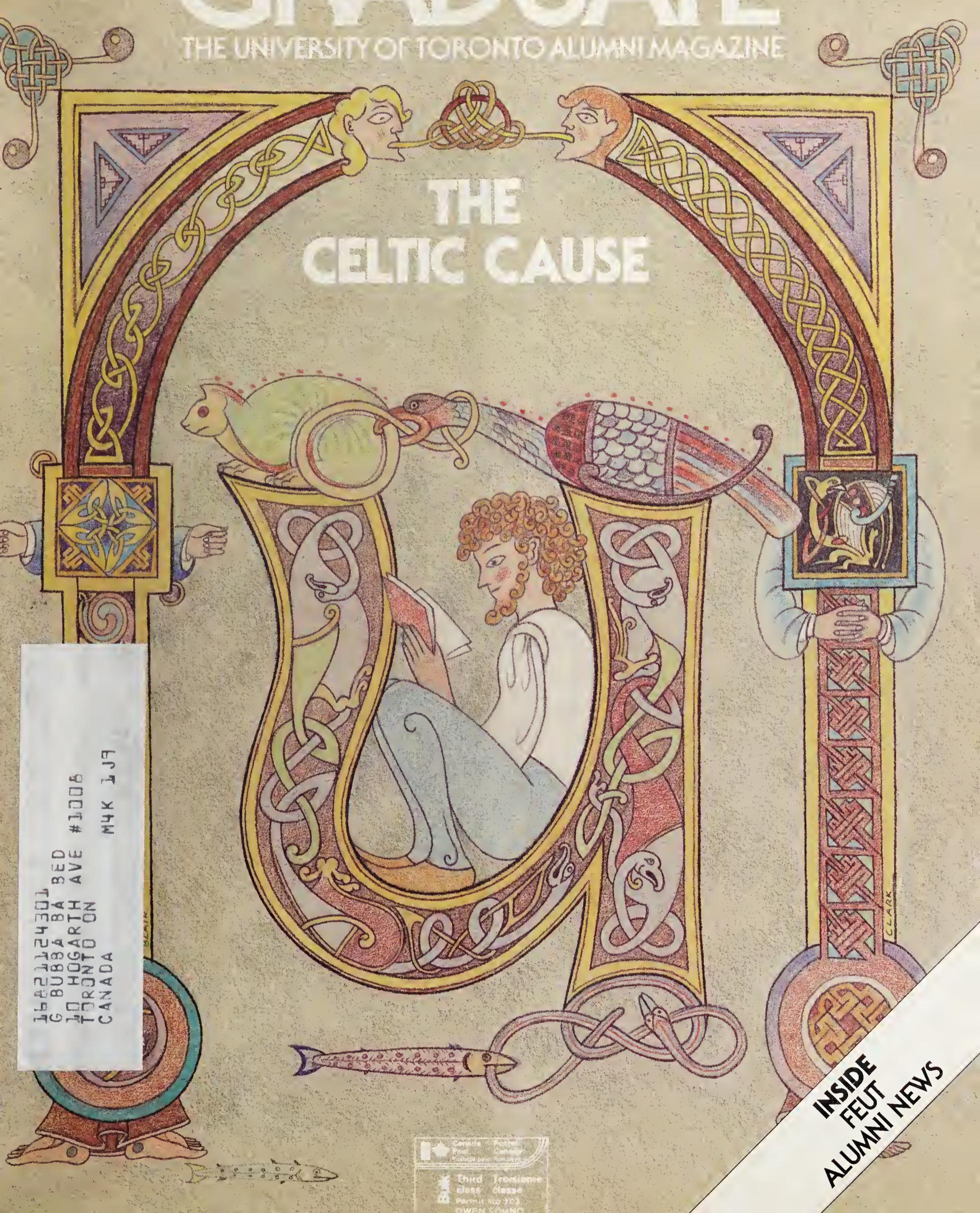
Number 1000, December 1988

Volume 7, Number 12

GRADUATE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI MAGAZINE

THE CELTIC CAUSE



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INSIDE
FEAT
ALUMNI NEWS

Woodland Indian Artist

Benjamin Chee Chee

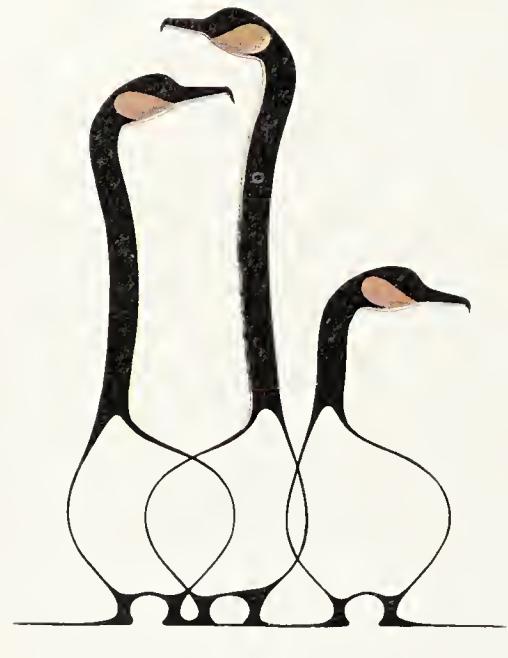
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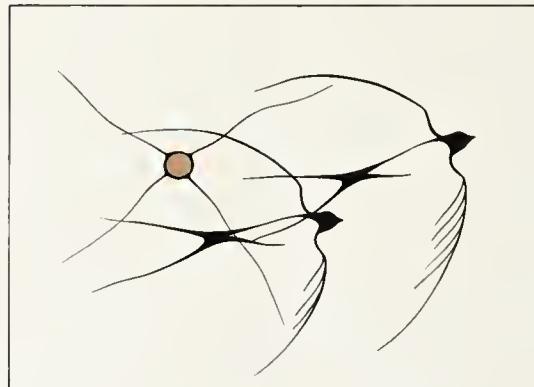
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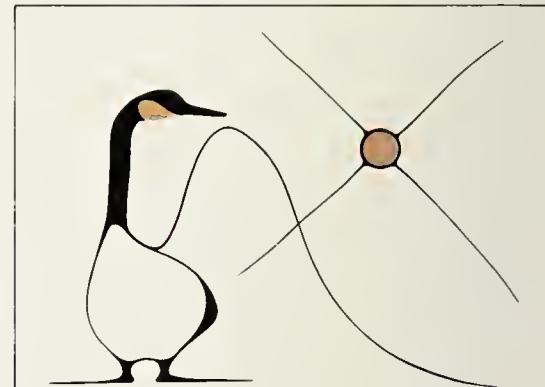
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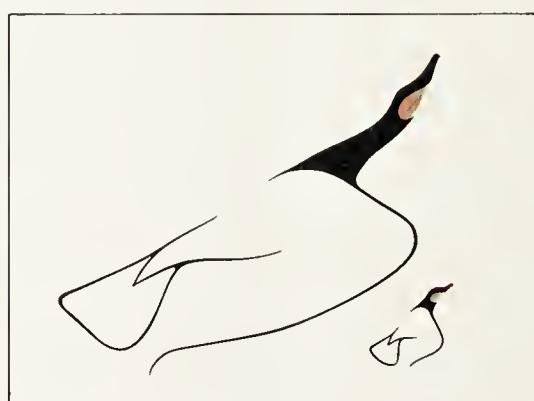
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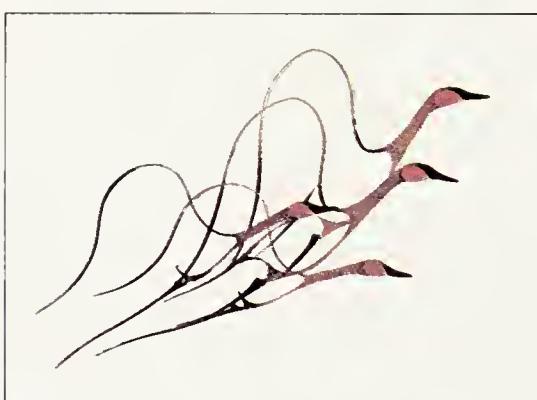
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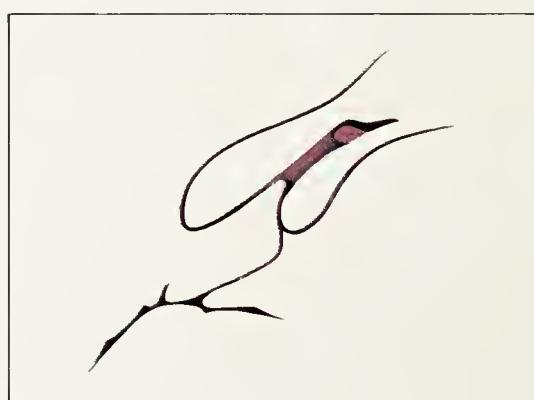
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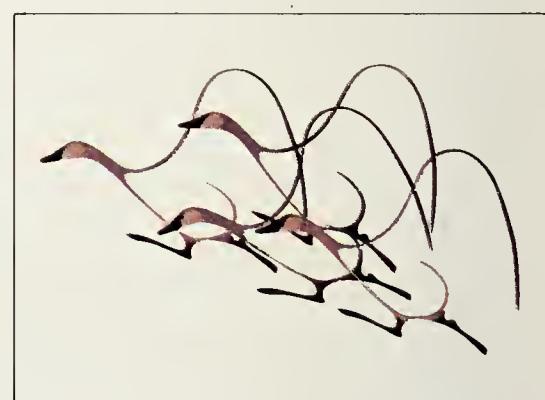
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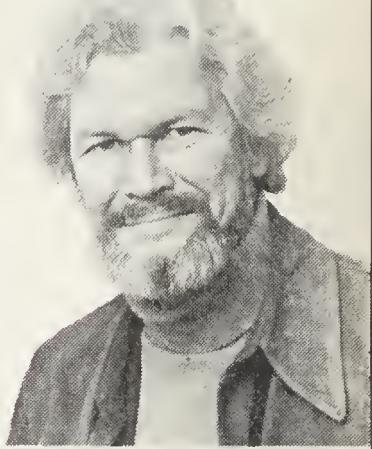
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CHILDHOOD'S END



GREAT CHANGES ARE TAKING PLACE IN ONTARIO'S high schools, with the unveiling of a toughened curriculum leading to a single, 30-credit diploma which a student can take in either four or five years. Meanwhile it is becoming increasingly difficult for an average student to gain admission to university. The question that comes to mind is whether these matters are compatible.

Certainly the universities have been complaining for years that many high school graduates are ill prepared for the rigours of post-secondary education. And the universities have been baffled by the validity of a high school mark, ever since the demise of the provincial examinations. British Columbia has announced that starting in January provincial examinations will count for 50 per cent of a grade 12 student's final mark. Perhaps Ontario will follow.

If not, then within five years U of T may require not only an 80 per cent average but also that the applicant pass an entrance examination.

What is happening is that the universities, particularly this one, have begun to respond to the pressure of chronic under-funding and a simultaneous increase in applications by raising standards. This seems reasonable. The high schools are responding to a public demand for an end to frills and permissiveness. While music and art will still be available under the new system, the number of compulsory subjects will be raised from nine to 16. This seems laudable, particularly if it results in students who can read and write with some degree of competence.

But there is a human aspect in all of this. High school arrives during adolescence, the formative years when a child is developing attitudes toward society, peers and self. The danger lies in parents who may exert pressure on their children to complete their high school work as rapidly as possible so that they can get on with the real business of education at a university, thus preparing for the business of life which is getting a job. The concept of a well rounded student is not a dated cliché. We live in change, we can expect our offspring to go through three careers in the course of their lives and this will require extraordinary reserves of confidence and flexibility.

There is, finally, the matter of accessibility. It is inevitable that entrance to university will depend largely on family expectations (read middle and upper middle class) rather than on recognition of potential. Lately Bette Stephenson, our minister of childhood, has been accused of reneging on a commitment made more than 20 years ago by politicians long gone, that higher education would be made available for all who qualified. She said this was opinion, not policy and that in any event the

commitment was made before the development of community colleges.

I don't begrudge Dr. Stephenson her knocks and reckon most politicians rarely get a lick amiss, but perhaps the real culprit is us. We have permitted the government to view higher education as a soft spot where cuts may be made without risking public indignation. Politicians can only lead where people will follow.

The issue here is one of priorities. Our future lies not in our hands but in our children's heads, in their ability to cope. We mustn't mess up their chances.

* * *

With this issue of *The Graduate* Joyce Forster retires after nearly three years as Alumni News columnist and we express our gratitude and appreciation for the work she has done. Joyce has been deeply involved in the affairs of both University College and the University as a whole for many years. She has served as a member of Governing Council, as chairman of its Committee on Campus and Community Affairs, as president of the U.C. Alumnae and as a member of *The Graduate's* advisory board. She has taken on a part-time post as development officer at University College.

Mary Martin, recently appointed assistant director of Alumni Affairs for the University, will write the column. A graduate of Trinity College, she was until her recent appointment executive secretary and director of Trinity's Office of Convocation, responsible for editing the college's quarterly alumni magazine, *Trinity*, as well as for fund raising and public relations.

* * *

Finally, the year's honours which include two CASE (Council for Advancement and Support of Education) awards, an exceptional achievement citation for science coverage, and a citation of special merit to Robbie Salter, whose article "New Thoughts on the Brain" (September/October 1982) won mention in the best science articles category. Staff writer Pamela Cornell received a national award from ACUIB (Association of Canadian University Information Bureaus) for her profile on Father Kelly (November/December 1982).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Aitken".

John Aitken, Editor

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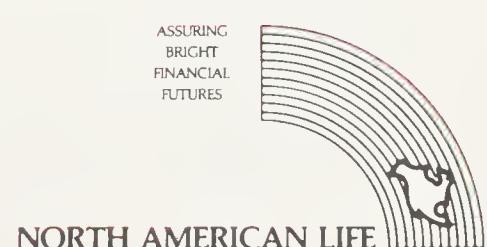
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THE CELTIC PRESENCE

BY ANNIE MASSEY

IT WAS A GIFT, SO
OF COURSE WE TOOK IT



IN FRONT OF A RAPT AUDIENCE COMPOSED OF MEDIEVAL scholars, Daibhí Ó Cróinín turned a dry-titled seminar into a detective story. He was investigating where and by whom the Book of Durrow, one of the illuminated gospel manuscripts which are the peak of artistic achievement of the Celtic church, was written. He culled evidence from contemporary historical writings, nuances in script and language, details of art history, decipherings of marginal scribbles, origins of place names; clues from all aspects of medieval knowledge were woven into his argument. It was a masterful performance.

Professor Ó Cróinín was teaching for a term at the University as part of the Celtic studies program offered for the first time in the 1981-82 academic year chiefly through the efforts of a man whose own interests lie in the 19th century revival in Irish culture and literature. Robert O'Driscoll, professor of English at St. Michael's College, is a devotee of Yeats, yet realized he was seeing only the exotic blossom of a literature whose roots were fed from the deep underground springs of a much older time.

Central to the success of O'Driscoll's mission was Professor Anne Dooley, who came from Dublin to the Centre for Medieval Studies in 1970 as a graduate student. Her teaching has gradually evolved into the heart of the new program. Her work was the kindling for O'Driscoll's spark. Behind them was Father John Kelly, then president of St. Michael's. He gave O'Driscoll freedom to follow his instincts, provided moral and financial support and, when necessary, moved mountains.

The Celts have been around for a long time. Mentioned by the Greeks in the sixth century BC, the Celts were already metal-workers and artists who occupied extensive areas of western, central and eastern Europe, the Balkans and parts of Asia Minor. During the first century BC, the Romans and the Teutonic tribes spread across Gaul, causing a major Celtic migration to Britain and Ireland. Saxon invasions of England in the fifth century AD forced the Celts north and west to Scotland, Wales and Cornwall; some fled to Brittany. From this time until the Middle Ages, Celtic culture flourished, producing its own literature, mythology, art and music. Yet this rich culture is studied surprisingly little in North American universities.

The initiative to bring Celtic studies to the University began at St. Michael's where various incarnations of a committee nurtured the idea for several years. In 1974, the first steps were taken with the approval of an undergraduate course in Celtic culture and in 1975 Anne Dooley, as part-time lecturer, began teaching it. It was regarded as a periscope, spying out student response.

Later that year, Professors David Klausner and Harry

Annie Massey is a freelance writer

The entire program is a sleight of hand based on the imaginative diversion of resources which belong chiefly to the Irish government . . .

Roe of the Centre for Medieval Studies proposed a second undergraduate course; already O'Driscoll and Roe were mentally cobbling together a minor program. The chief obstacle was lack of money and the idea was left hanging until 1977, when Anne Dooley began teaching a course on medieval Celtic civilization. In addition O'Driscoll introduced a course on the Irish literary renaissance. An introductory Irish language course was also approved but could not be given without a compulsory follow-up course for which no teacher was available. The funding thus far had been precarious.

It was clear they needed some help. It was O'Driscoll, recalls committee member Father Michael Sheehan, who first became aware that the way to proceed was to get reinforcements from outside, but it was the scale of his undertaking which was to astonish everyone.

In February 1978, the conference on the Celtic consciousness, a meeting of international stature with a stellar cast of Celtic authorities from Ireland, France and Britain, was held. O'Driscoll, who together with Catherine Graham of the Celtic Arts board had raised funds from federal and provincial government sources

and more than \$110,000 from private sources for the event, was centre stage. It was a stunning success. O'Driscoll regards the conference as a turning point.

In March 1978, O'Driscoll met George Colley, deputy prime minister of Ireland, and in May wrote to him asking if his government would assist with a program of Celtic and Irish studies. O'Driscoll's request filtered through to the Committee of Irish (University) Presidents, headed by E.S.L. Lyons who was provost of Trinity College Dublin. In October, Lyons was in Toronto and O'Driscoll discussed with him the basic proposition that Ireland might send scholars here. The University of Toronto couldn't contribute to the salaries but O'Driscoll, an accomplished fundraiser, was airily confident that he could find the fares. In November, in reply to a letter from Principal L.E. Lynch of St. Michael's, President James Ham offered assistance subject to academic and financial considerations.

Then in February, Donald Chant, the University's provost, unaware of O'Driscoll's unorthodox manoeuvres, wrote to Lyons in reply to his letter to the President's office that U of T had no plans to expand its course



offerings into a formal program and that it lacked the resources to contribute to a chair in Celtic and Irish studies. O'Driscoll hurriedly sent copies of the burgeoning file of correspondence to Chant who, as provost, bore responsibility for academic matters.

O'Driscoll was caught with all the balls in the air at once. The Irish end was far from being nailed down. So far, only the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies had made a tentative commitment. In Toronto, he was required to frogmarch the program through the formal channels for academic approval.

Like greased lightning, the Celtic Studies Committee reconvened and demonstrated to St. Michael's council that the courses were going well and enrolment was rising, recommended starting the Irish language courses and outlined the arrangement taking shape with the Irish universities. The college council approved a full-time three-year appointment with the possibility of renewal for another two years and the series of four courses. The council also approved the proposal for visiting professors of the major disciplines involved in Celtic studies to come to the U of T on a rotating basis.

In June 1979, President Ham wrote to George Colley informing him of the council's decisions and expressing the hope that the Irish government would support the proposed scheme of visiting professors. O'Driscoll delivered the letter in person at the start of his sabbatical in Ireland. He found discouraging news: in the light of the earlier negative response from U of T, Lyons felt he



chairman of the presidents' committee. Ó hEocha supported the plan. He formed a Celtic Studies Committee with representatives from the National University of Ireland (comprising the University Colleges of Galway, Dublin and Cork), Trinity College Dublin, the Institute for Advanced Studies and the Royal Irish Academy. Queen's University in Belfast was also keen. Three members of the group had taken part in the Celtic consciousness conference. Their meetings culminated in approval of the arrangement much as it was first conceived. Only Trinity declined, unhappy at the thought of "the poor Irish educating the rich Canadians."

The Irish gave us the moon. They agreed to support two three-year cycles by providing six of their best professors and drew up the roster for the first cycle. They detailed the curriculum, based on subject areas suggested by the St. Michael's committee, stipulating only that students must take at least one course in Irish language. Their reasons for granting approval are interesting. Besides welcoming the link to U of T and its medieval resources, the Irish anticipate two benefits: the advancement of scholarship in Irish matters and the fostering of candidates for graduate studies in Ireland. Their sentiments are positive and gracious.

O'Driscoll returned triumphant in August 1980 and the program sailed through the curriculum committee of the Faculty of Arts and Science. It was quite a coup, a complex program based on only three resident staff, Dooley, O'Driscoll and Father J.J. Sheridan, former chairman of St. Michael's classics department, teaching the introductory Irish course. The six other professors were the cream of another country's crop, parcelled out by term for the next three years.

"It was a present," says Arthur Kruger, then dean of the faculty, "so of course we took it."

And if Celtic studies is an academic novelty, it is a financial miracle. There is, quite simply, no budget. The entire program is a sleight of hand based on the imaginative diversion of resources which belong chiefly to the Irish government whose contribution is estimated at \$310,000. Toronto's undertaking to pay fares, accommodation and a small honorarium is covered jointly by St. Michael's and by the Grace Gilhooley bequest, obtained by the late Senator John Connolly for St.



could no longer consider the exchange.

O'Driscoll spent the next three months bashing out letters to university heads and an assortment of government bodies in Scotland and Wales; he found interest but no action. Still unable to get an audience with Lyons in Dublin and anxious to sustain Irish interest, O'Driscoll took his plea to Colm Ó hEocha, president of University College Galway, who at that time succeeded Lyons as

*"I'd have given you
a hundred to one," says Kruger.
"With O'Driscoll, the odds
came down to ten to one."*

Michael's. The money, left by an Ottawa resident, was designated for "an English speaking program in a Catholic school in Ontario." One hopes the donor, in retrospect, doesn't object to a little Gaelic as well.

O'Driscoll the Celtic acolyte has long been a promoter of musical and theatrical happenings. His Irish wife Treasa is a singer and musician in the Irish traditional style. He himself is from Newfoundland.

"For 14 years it's been internal, clawing to get out," he says of the Celtic obsession that's stimulated both artistic and academic endeavours. Yet the crusade for Celtic studies required hard work and ingenuity; others comment more on how O'Driscoll achieved it than why.

"He's displayed true entrepreneurial talent," says Kruger. "He's a genius ... a volcano," says Father Kelly, "once in a while he needs a cap putting on him."

Did they think the heavier-than-air machine would fly?

"If it was anyone but O'Driscoll, I'd have given you a hundred to one," says Kruger. "With O'Driscoll, the odds came down to ten to one."

Yet the gamble paid off and in September 1981 the calendar listed six brand new courses. Dooley and O'Driscoll were expecting 30 or 40 students: almost 200 enrolled. Fergus Kelly, the first of the professors from Ireland, began the cycle with a course in Celtic literature.

"When Fergus arrived," says Anne Dooley, "we felt as if we'd pulled it off ... we'd created a genuine and real exchange."

The major program was on the move. There were still gaps. The language component leaned heavily towards Irish, neither Scottish Gaelic nor Breton was offered. A graduate Welsh course was available, but undergraduates had to jump through hoops to be allowed to take it, explains David Klausner.

Now the balance is improving. The medieval centre's Welsh and Old Irish courses are on the undergraduate calendar. A course on Brittany until 1532, given by Professor Claude Evans of Scarborough College's French department, has been approved. Professors Klausner, Roe and Evans are stalwart supporters from the earliest days. With a recent private donation of \$5,000 guaranteed for three years, Professor H.E. Rogers of linguistics will begin teaching Scottish Gaelic. The University's own talents are fleshing out the program.

The Celtic studies program offers background and breadth, spanning folklore and music, history and art, archaeology and modern literature, politics and nationalism. The Irish committee came up with an imaginative concoction radically different from the Celtic studies B.A. awarded in Ireland, where it is essentially a degree in linguistics.

"The course is unique and enlightened," says Daibhí Ó Cróinín, recently visiting from the Department of History, University College Galway.

Some students reach Celtic studies through an interest in archaeology or anthropology, others are lured by

ethnic magnetism; Scottish and Irish surnames dot the class lists. The first cohorts are starting to graduate and the medieval centre expects students seeking advanced work in the field to start trickling in. From the outset, underlying O'Driscoll's fervour, there's been a quietly voiced counterpoint that the validity of Celtic studies lies in the wealth of research material that hasn't been picked clean. Although no U of T student has yet gone to Ireland for graduate work, the potential for a fruitful liaison exists.

The first cycle ends in 1984, which looms ever nearer. If providence is kind, the second cycle will mesh smoothly. The individual professors are delighted with the rare opportunity to teach their esoterica abroad.

"They're lining up to come over," says Anne Dooley. But, "it is a bone of contention with some that U of T is getting something for nothing," admits Ó Cróinín. With customary buoyance, O'Driscoll talks of repaying Ireland in kind by establishing a sort of roving chair. "Perhaps we can send some Canadian scientists," he muses.

Meanwhile the Celtic studies program has to prove that it's a venture worth support when the six years bounty is up.

If 1987 should see us deeper in the trenches? "If I'm alive," growls Father Kelly, "and O'Driscoll's alive, we'll go down fighting." ■



TORONTO'S DR. TILLEY: SURGEON AND FRIEND

BY NANCY FIGUEROA

THEY CALLED THEMSELVES THE GUINEA PIGS
BUT THEY WERE TREATED AS MEN.
THAT WAS IMPORTANT.

"IT'S A LITTLE BIT MESSY IN HERE," SAYS THE 79-year-old surgeon as he leads the way to his study. Every inch of wall space is covered with pictures telling his story.

Dr. A. Ross Tilley, plastic surgeon and friend to Canada's burned and mutilated Second World War airmen, stops at the filing cabinet in his Toronto home and peers through a drawer laden with hundreds of slides.

"Do you have a strong stomach?" he asks before pulling out a slide — dated 1944 — of one of his patients, placing it on a small white desk screen and flipping on the light.

A vaguely human face flashes on the screen. The right eye is gone. The left eye hangs from its socket. There are no eyelids, eyebrows or ears. The nose and mouth are obscure.

"His plane crashed in Italy," says Dr. Tilley. "He was 18 or 19 years old."

It has been almost 40 years since Dr. Tilley first wielded his scalpel on the airman. Yet, details of the man's operations, and the hundreds of other operations he performed while posted to England during the war years, are easily recalled. The filing cabinet contains more than 1,000 neatly catalogued slides, each dated and named.

"I won't bother you with all of these," the doctor says as he looks for slides showing the progress of the young man who arrived in 1944 at the Queen Victoria Hospital in East Grinstead, Surrey, where Dr. Tilley worked along with Britain's famed plastic surgeon, Sir Archibald McIndoe.

"Ah, here it is," says Dr. Tilley as he locates a slide dated 1948. The airman looks remarkably human again.

He isn't the dashing young man he once was, but my stomach doesn't roll when I look at him. There are eyelids, eyebrows, a nose and lips that smile. Although the man never had ears again, stubs were fashioned where the ears once were.

"He had to wear glasses. How else could he have kept them on?" the doctor asks with a smile.

The young airman married after the war and in a wonderful colour slide, sent to Dr. Tilley in 1972, he holds his infant child while his wife and an older child lovingly look on. And although blind as a result of the crash, the man is a successful businessman today.

The difference from the first slide to the last is more than remarkable, it is miraculous. But, Dr. Tilley insists miracles didn't enter the picture — courageous men and hard work did.

"I must say, I didn't think we could do much with him," says Dr. Tilley as he glances again at the first slide.

But was he pleased with the final result?

"Oh, very much so."

Today the airman belongs to one of the world's most exclusive clubs. A club whose members are all airmen who were disfigured during the Second World War and treated at the Queen Victoria Hospital.

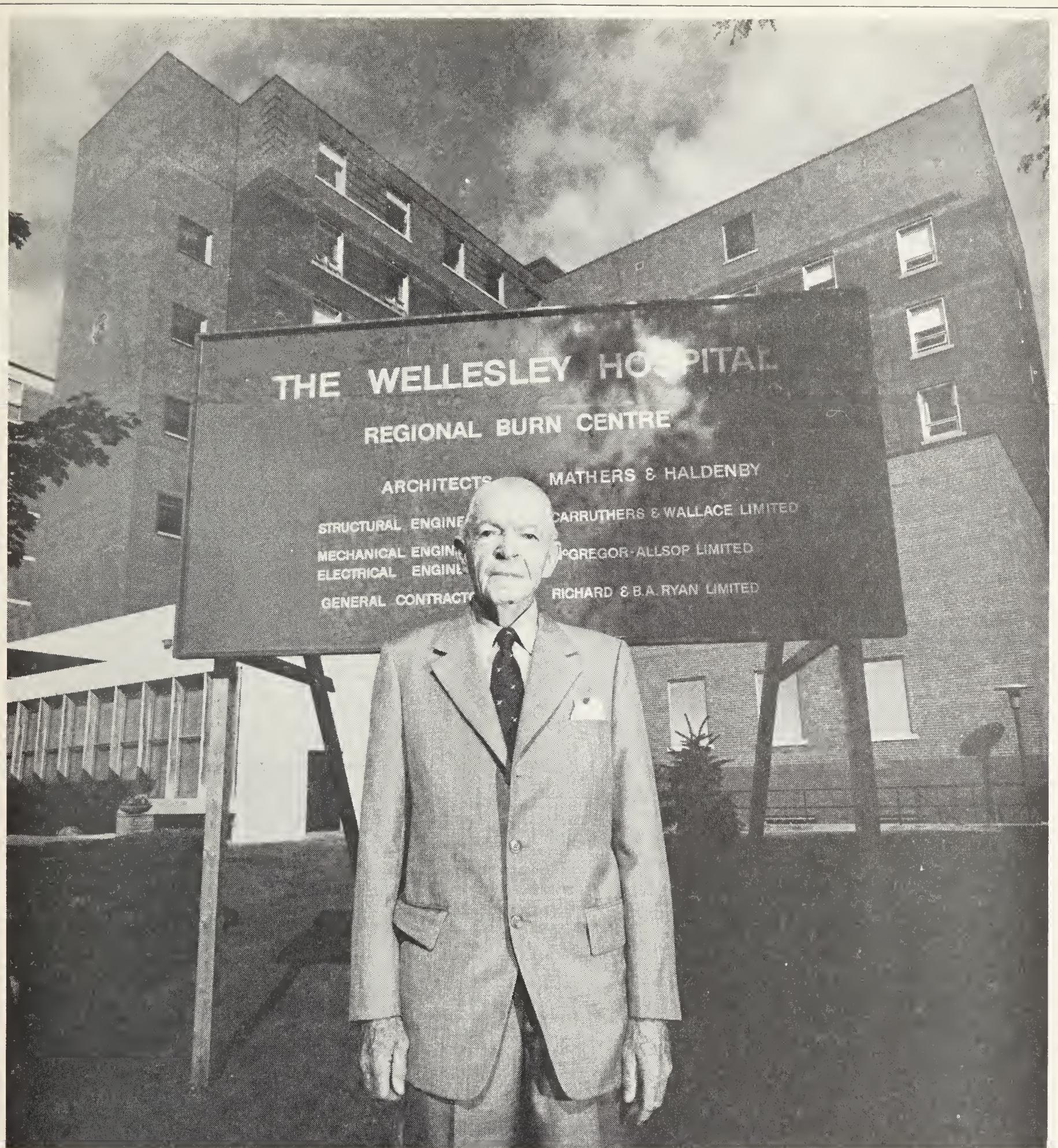
The airmen decided to form their club in 1941. At first it was called the Maxillonians after the maxillo facial unit in which they were treated. As Dr. Tilley recalls, however, the name didn't last long.

"Apparently some of the men were out in the sunshine and one of them said they were probably being used as guinea pigs."

The name stuck.

The Guinea Pigs were selective in choosing the club's executive. "The president's jaw was badly broken and he could hardly speak," says Dr. Tilley. "The secretary had badly burned hands and could barely write. The

Nancy Figueroa is a freelance writer.



Dr. Ross Tilley in front of the burn centre which will bear his name when it opens in January. "An astute campaigner," says a colleague.

treasurer had badly burned feet and couldn't run away with the money."

From these beginnings the Guinea Pigs — now a world-wide club — was conceived. Dr. Tilley, among other things, is president of the Canadian Wing of the Guinea Pig Club. In all, there were 630 Guinea Pigs from 16 nations. More than half were British, but there were also Russians, Greeks, Norwegians, Americans, Argentinians, Australians, Czechoslovakians, Poles and about 170 Canadians. When they arrived at the hospital most were between 18 and 25 years of age.

With high spirits and much frivolity, these men, some grotesquely disfigured, courageously submitted to the ordeal of skin grafts and surgery. And the Guinea Pigs made life easier for future burn victims.

It was at the Queen Victoria Hospital, not far from the English Channel, that doctors realized burn victims

*John Hunter runs the gas works
Ross Tilley wields the knife.
And if they are not careful
They'll have your flaming life.*
— Guinea Pigs' Anthem

pulled from the salt water healed faster and responded to treatment better than those shot down over land. Thus, the introduction of the saline bath treatment, now universal practice for serious burns.

As he recalls the men he treated, Dr. Tilley never ceases to be amazed by them — by their spirit and determination. They were men transformed from "dashing to dreadful" in a matter of moments, but depression was unheard of at the hospital.

"They were a pretty tough group," recalls Dr. Tilley. "In a way, the circumstances were ideal. No matter how bad you were, there was always someone worse. They never allowed one another to feel sorry for themselves."

Dr. Tilley credits the men with keeping spirits high, but one patient who spent almost five months at the hospital insists Dr. Tilley plays down his role.

"It is true we helped each other, but it was Dr. Tilley who was the light, the inspiration," says James Martin of Mississauga.

In the early morning hours of June 10, 1944, Martin, then a 22-year-old Canadian airman, crashed. With burns to the left side of his face and scalp and half an ear missing, he was sent to a number of British hospitals before arriving at the Queen Victoria. His stay there and his acquaintance with Dr. Tilley gave him the spirit to get on with living.

"He healed me," Martin emphatically says. "He would do whatever he could, not only for me, but for all of us. I think he is the greatest guy ever created."

Five months after his accident Martin returned to flying. Today he is proof of the successful lives the Guinea Pigs have gone on to lead. He is the Ontario Ministry of Education's director of grants policy.

Dr. Tilley is proud of the Guinea Pigs.

"We've never had a suicide," he says. "They all got along well in life. They are all brave men."

Born in Bowmanville, Ont., in 1904, Dr. Tilley graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1929 and trained in surgery at the Toronto Western Hospital and hospitals in New York City, Edinburgh and Vienna. He began private practice in Toronto in 1935 at the Western and at the Wellesley Hospital. That year he also joined the No. 400 City of Toronto Squadron as medical officer. In 1938 he trained in plastic surgery at Toronto Western Hospital under Dr. Fulton Ridson, the father of plastic surgery in Canada.

In seven quick and pointed words, Dr. Tilley explains his passion for plastic surgery: "I wanted to restore people to normal."

In 1939 he joined the active forces and in 1940 he was commanding officer and surgeon at the Trenton Memorial Hospital. In 1941 he was posted to England, first to the Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters in London, then, in January 1942, to the Queen Victoria Hospital as senior RCAF medical officer. There he had many opportunities to "restore people to normal".

Dr. Tilley, always a humanitarian, knew the importance of healing a man's spirit as well as his body.

Stories of his kindness and humanity are numerous, but there is one in particular that Dr. Leith G. Douglas, a staff surgeon at the Wellesley Hospital, an assistant professor in the U of T Department of Surgery and historian with the Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons, thinks exemplifies Dr. Tilley.

"I met him in 1966, but I had heard of him long before that," says Dr. Douglas who came to the U of T's Gallie course for his surgical training after graduating from Dalhousie in 1962. "Everybody had heard of him. He was almost a legend at that time."

"Have you heard about the hospital blues, the uniforms the men were supposed to wear in the hospital? They were an awful pale blue that always looked washed out. Dr. Tilley encouraged the men to wear their own uniforms instead. It was a subtle way of letting a man remain a man."

As the war raged on and more Canadian casualties arrived at the hospital, Dr. Tilley knew larger quarters were necessary. In remarkable fashion, he persuaded the Canadian government to build a "Canadian Wing" at the Queen Victoria Hospital. He pointed out that the hospital had treated many Canadian boys.

Canada wanted to know how many of her sons had been treated at the hospital. At that time the number was 78 — not enough to warrant a new wing. But with each man undergoing at least one operation and sometimes as many as 10, Dr. Tilley was able to inform Canada that 420 operations had been performed on her servicemen at the Queen Victoria. The Canadian government was impressed. In July 1944 the 50-bed Canadian Wing was opened.

Expansion didn't stop there. The Americans got wind of what their neighbour to the north had done, and in 1946 a new theatre wing opened, courtesy of the U.S.A.

"Oh no, I'm certain the Americans wouldn't have done that if Canada hadn't built its wing," says Dr. Tilley.

Although the Canadian Wing was for Canadians,

whenever there was an empty bed Dr. Tilley gladly cared for the patient regardless of nationality.

In one slide a small British girl of about eight or nine shyly looks into the camera. Her shoulder and arm were burned in 1943 during an air raid. In progressive slides she bravely smiles for the doctor, her arm and shoulder finally like new.

In 1944 Dr. Tilley was summoned to Buckingham Palace to receive the coveted Order of the British Empire. He clearly recalls arriving at the palace to receive the honour. "Oh, it was a great thrill," he says. He can't, however, recall just what King George said to him.

Dr. Tilley returned to Toronto in 1945 to the Christie Street Hospital, then to Sunnybrook when it was built. And he was a consultant at the Wellesley Hospital. He also travelled once a month to Kingston to operate on burn patients in that area — there was no one else.

"I'd take the train down on Monday night, lecture at Queen's Tuesday and operate Wednesday. In the evening I'd catch the train back to Toronto."

Despite his heavy schedule, Dr. Tilley always kept in touch with his war-time patients — the Guinea Pigs. The rapport that began 41 years ago cannot be broken.

Every two years the Canadian Guinea Pigs have a reunion — you can be certain to find Dr. Tilley there. In 1980 there was a reunion in Winnipeg, in 1982 in Calgary and one is planned for 1984 in Vancouver.

Because Britain is a much smaller country than Canada, the British Guinea Pig reunions are held every

While as for the Canadians —
Ah, that's a different thing.
They couldn't stand our accent
And built a separate wing.
— *Guinea Pigs' Anthem*

year. Traditionally, they get together at a pub near the hospital and down a few pints before belting out the Guinea Pigs' anthem. They're certain to toast the memory of Sir Archibald McIndoe (who died in 1960) and to raise a glass for Dr. Tilley.

During a reunion in England in 1974 the Guinea Pigs had a bronze plaque installed in the Canadian Wing in Dr. Tilley's honour. They wanted the world to know about the man who dedicated three and a half years of his life to mending broken bodies and broken spirits.

The Canadian Wing at East Grinstead was only part of one of several hospitals where patients with severe burns were treated. They were all needed to take care of the large number of casualties from the war. In a time of peace, there are far fewer patients but their needs are the same. So, after the war, the plastic surgeons in Toronto began working for the establishment of units which could provide the special care and new methods of treatment developed at the Queen Victoria and other hospitals.

Regional burn centres were recommended by the Metropolitan Toronto Hospital Planning Commission in 1966 and one of the sites mentioned was the Wellesley Hospital. Dr. W.R.N. Lindsay, a plastic surgeon on staff at the Wellesley and assistant professor of surgery, began lobbying to have the proposed centre built. Dr. Lindsay, who graduated in medicine from Alberta in 1949 and holds the degree of master of surgery from U of T, was joined in his efforts by Dr. Douglas when he arrived in 1969 after a year as a McLaughlin research fellow in Uppsala, Sweden.

Through it all, Dr. Tilley gave help, encouragement and advice. "An astute campaigner for the burn centre," says Dr. Douglas.

The new centre will be opened in January 1984. Dr. Walter Peters, a 38-year-old plastic surgeon who has specialized in burn treatment, has been appointed director. He came to U of T for medicine after taking a Ph.D. in microbiology and biochemistry at U.B.C., graduated in 1972 then went on to the University's post-graduate surgical program. An assistant professor in the Department of Surgery, he has been a staff surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital and the Mt. Sinai Hospital since completing his specialty training.

Ontario's Ministry of Health will pay for the centre's operating costs, but the hospital is conducting a campaign to raise the \$2.6 million needed for construction and equipment. The self-contained unit will provide intensive care and have an operating room, hydrotherapy facilities and rooms for 10 adult patients. (There is a paediatric burn unit at the Hospital for Sick Children.) Clinical research will also be conducted at the centre which will be named for Dr. Tilley when it is opened.

In 1982 he was appointed a member of the Order of Canada — the first Canadian plastic surgeon to receive the honour. As Dr. Tilley accepted the award from Governor-General Edward Schreyer, cheers of joy echoed in the homes of many Guinea Pigs.

Dr. Douglas — who knows the care Dr. Tilley showed for men who "in a few seconds went from being real handsome fellows to someone who would turn your stomach" — was also overjoyed.

"Dr. Tilley is one of my personal favourite people," he says.

Dr. Tilley closed his office in 1980, but continued for another three years to attend at the burn clinics held twice a week at the Wellesley.

"Almost anything you could name, he has seen," says Dr. Douglas. "Not once or twice, but a host of times. You always learn something from him. He is a great teacher, a meticulous surgeon and an inventor." One of the inventions was the "hand splint" — an ingenious little metal device used to position the hand for surgery.

To the hundreds of Canadians disfigured in the Second World War, Dr. Tilley is more than just a surgeon, he is their friend. An unusual accomplishment, yet he achieved it. What was his secret?

"He always treated people as individuals, not just as another piece of something that had to be operated on," Dr. Douglas emphatically says. "He allowed them to maintain their dignity in the face of adversity."

But, from the doctor himself, the answer is simple. "I looked on them as friends, not as patients." ■

PROBLEM-SOLVING AS AN ART FORM

BY ED BARBEAU

WHEREIN LOGIC VIES
WITH INTUITION, AND
CALCULUS MAY NOT HELP



WHEN I WAS IN HANGZHOU, CHINA, LAST JUNE, I had the opportunity of watching a Chinese brush artist at work. After his assistant anchored the corners of a blank page with slate bars, the artist began. Dipping his brush first into the ink, then into a water dish, he made a number of apparently random smears. However, with deft and delicate strokes, he incorporated them into hills, temples and trees. A middle band across the page which he assiduously avoided proved to be mist which divided peaks from lowlands. In three-quarters of an hour, he was done. I thought as I saw him working how much like doing mathematics his task was. One begins with a few ideas whose form may be unclear, and by a combination of judgement and technique, binds them together into a whole which is coherent and even beautiful to contemplate.

Ideas and solid reasoning are the brush and ink of mathematics. Just as the artist begins with an image or concept and with skill and economy makes it live for his viewer, so the mathematician starts with a conjecture or a problem and with skilful and economical juxtaposition of ideas arrives at a convincing and satisfying solution. I will illustrate with some problems.

What was on the turtle's back. Since we started in China, let us remain there for a while. The ancient

Chinese were fascinated with numbers. There is a legend that about 4,000 years ago, the Chinese Emperor Yu encountered, on the banks of the Yellow River, a divine tortoise. On its back were the numbers from 1 to 9 inclusive in a three by three square array such that the sums of the digits in each row, each column and each diagonal were the same (a "magic" square).

Can we reconstruct this array?

First, let us make clear what the problem is. If we denote the numbers by letters, we have the array

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

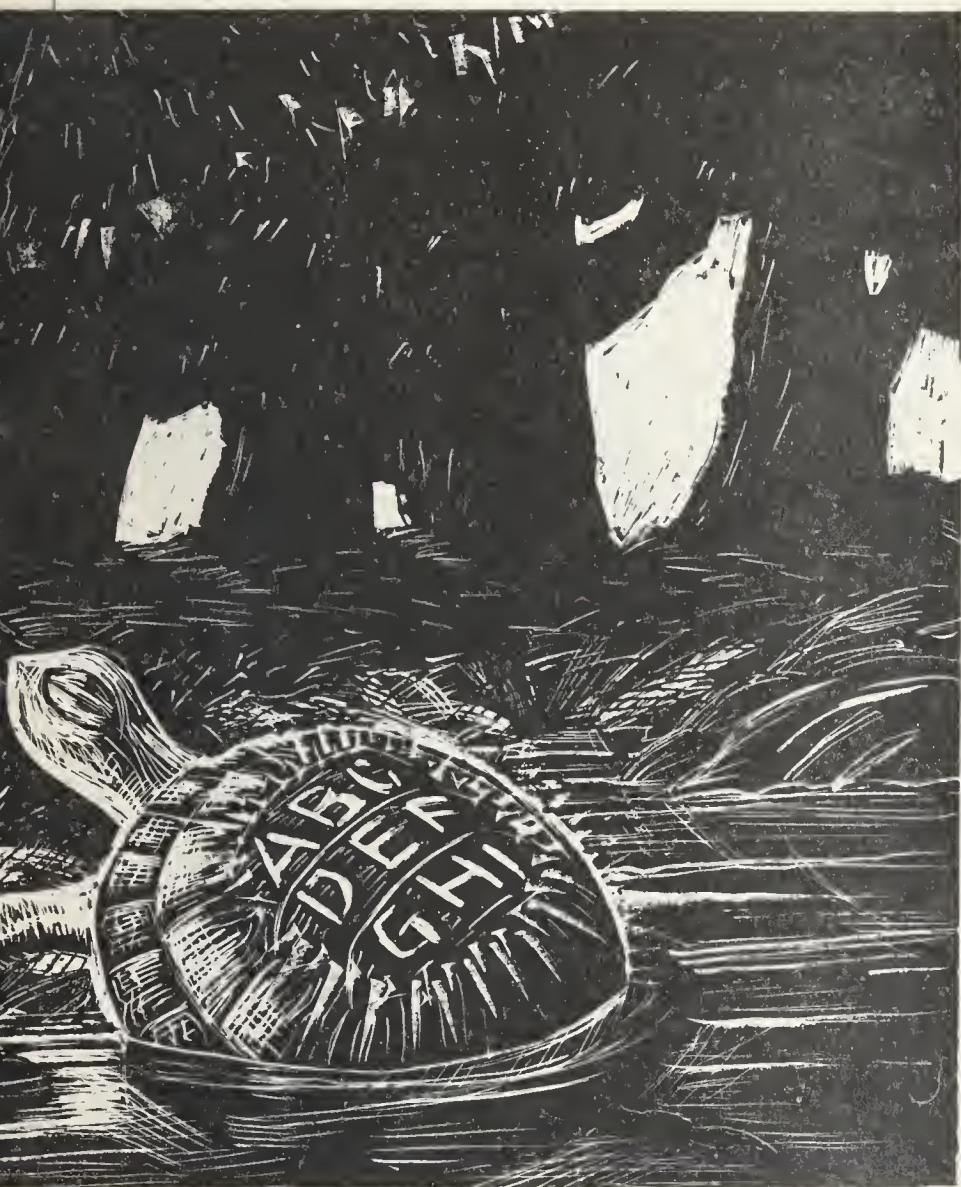
for which all the sums $A+B+C$, $D+E+F$, $G+H+I$, $A+D+G$, $B+E+H$, $C+F+I$, $A+E+I$ and $C+E+G$ ought to be equal with the appropriate substitution of numbers for letters. There is an obvious way to solve the problem: simply try all 362,880 ways of filling in the numbers and chuck out those which do not work. However, this pedestrian approach seems unattractive. We have to be more selective, finesse away the unpromising avenues of approach and go to the core of the matter. Where should we focus our attention?

Perhaps we should go after the centre number: E. Why? It is unique. There are four corner numbers, four numbers in the middle of an edge but only one in the centre. And, it is involved in more sums (four) than any other number. This is vague, but gives us a place to start.

Since we will make use of the sums involving the

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Readers are invited to send solutions and comments for Professor Barbeau to Graduate Mathematics, Department of Information Services, U of T, Toronto, M5S 1A1.



centre number, what will the sum be? The sum of each row must be one-third of the sum of all the figures in the array. This latter sum we know: it is 45, the sum of all the digits from 1 to 9 inclusive. So the answer is 15.

The remaining numbers can be divided into four pairs and, since the sums of all rows are equal, the sum of each pair must be equal. In the sums involving E, this gives us $A + I = B + H = C + G = D + F$. Therefore, the sum of the eight numbers not in the middle, which is $45 - E$, must be divisible by 4. Thus, E is 1, 5 or 9. If E is 1, the sum of the other eight numbers is 44 so the sum for the four pairs, A + I and the others, must be 11. But this gives the wrong sum for $A + E + I$ which is supposed to be 15. Thus E cannot be 1. Neither can E be 9 for the same reason. The only possibility is that E is 5.

To narrow down the possibilities for the remaining numbers, it is often useful in such situations to make a parity determination, that is, to see which numbers can be even and which odd. Can any number in the middle of an edge (B, D, F, H) be even? Suppose B is even. Since all sums are 15, an odd number, if B is even, H must also be even. One of A and C must be odd and the other even. Because A and C are in symmetrical positions, we might as well assume that it is A which is odd and C which is even. We are led to the following arrangement

odd	even	even
even	odd	even
even	even	odd

Thus the array has to have six even and three odd

numbers. Unfortunately, we were provided with four even and five odd numbers, so we have to conclude that none of the numbers in the middle of an edge can be even. All must be odd. Since we have four odd numbers to place (1, 3, 7, 9) they have to be placed in the middle of the edges. By the symmetry of the array, we might as well take B to be 1, in which case H is 9. If we take D to be 3, then F must be 7. This gives us

A	1	C
3	5	7
G	9	I

A cannot be 2, 4 or 6. (Why? See what these possibilities force on C and G.) Hence A must be 8 and we are left with

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

which works. This is the only possibility in the sense that the edges must contain those numbers in those relationships whether horizontally or vertically.

If you arrived at a solution on your own, your reasoning might have been quite different. In fact, you might have been able to narrow down the possibilities much more efficiently. I would be interested to see these more elegant solutions. Of course, mathematicians have not been content to leave the matter at this point. The situation can be generalized in many different ways. For example, we could increase the size of the square, and ask how to arrange the numbers from 1 to 16 in a four by four array, from 1 to 25 in a five by five array, and so on, so that all row and column (and, perhaps, diagonal) sums are equal. In fact, there are general methods which will enable a solution with equal row and column sums to be found regardless of the size of the square array. Here is a solution to the eight by eight problem due to Karl Friedrich von Jänisch in 1859 which will be of particular interest to chess players.

50	11	24	63	14	37	26	35
23	62	51	12	25	34	15	38
10	49	64	21	40	13	36	27
61	22	9	52	33	28	39	16
48	7	60	1	20	41	54	29
59	4	45	8	53	32	17	42
6	47	2	57	44	19	30	55
3	58	5	46	31	56	43	18

The sum of each row and each column is 260. If we number the squares of a chessboard in this magic way and place a knight on the square marked 1, then a succession of legal moves will carry him to each number in order and finally back to the square he started on.

You could also try your hand at creating your own

problem. Like the writer of a good detective novel, the creator should try to find one for which some basic reasoning will go a long way towards the denouement. Here are two such problems.

An H of a problem: Fill in the numbers from 1 to 7 inclusive so that the two sides and the bar of the H all have the same sum.

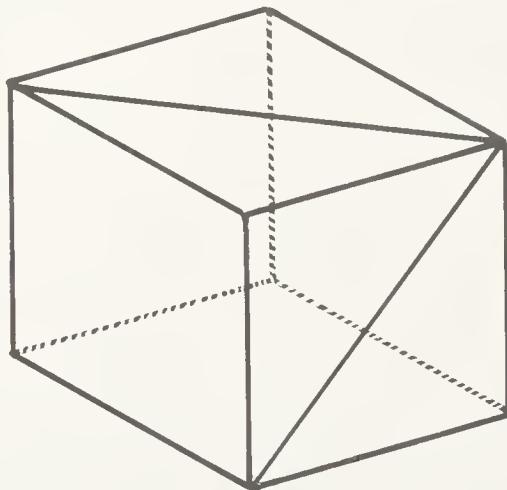
$$\begin{array}{ccc} J & & K \\ & M & N \\ L & & P \\ & & Q \end{array}$$

The twenty trinity: Fill in the numbers from 1 to 9 inclusive to make each of the three sides of the triangle add up to 20.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & R & & & \\ & S & T & & \\ U & & V & & \\ W & X & Y & Z & \end{array}$$

An open-ended problem. In the situations discussed until now, a flash of insight may help to cut down the amount of work needed. One of my favourite problems which admits a quick solution if you have the right inspiration is the following.

Two face diagonals of a cube meet at a common vertex. They determine an angle. What is the angle?



If you give this problem to a first year university mathematics student, he may try to apply some sophisticated geometry or vector techniques. But you do not need any of this high-falutin' stuff; all you have to know is that the sum of the angles in any triangle is 180 degrees.

What is this lying on the surface? Another problem of the same ilk is attributed to Samuel Beatty, for many years head of mathematics and dean of arts at the U of T. The centre of gravity of an empty beer mug lies above the bottom of the mug. Thus, when you start to fill it, the beer will go below this point and the centre of gravity of the mug and beer together will descend. However, as the mug fills up, the centre of gravity will eventually rise. Argue that when the centre of gravity is at its lowest point, it is resting on the surface of the beer. (This is a fiendish question for first-year calculus students; they will often get tied up in high powered techniques rather than use some basic reasoning. One of the most important things to learn about calculus is when not to use it.)

A classical feast. We began with a turtle in ancient China.. Let us change the setting to an ancient Roman coliseum and an animal of another sort. The stadium surrounds a circular field from which there is no exit. Onto the field come a ferocious lion and a hapless gladiator. Both are tireless, agile and intelligent. (In mathematical problems, we pick only the best.) The lion is also hungry and wishes to meet the gladiator for lunch, while the latter bends every effort to avoid leo's clutches.

Let us suppose that the top speed of the lion exceeds that of the gladiator. What will happen? Obviously (you say), the lion will catch the gladiator and seal his doom. But is this so clear? Certainly, if both were out in the open, the gladiator would run like sixty and the lion would take after him and eventually catch him. But it is conceivable that, in a confined space, the gladiator could twist and dodge enough to avoid his fate.

How can we resolve this element of doubt? Surely, the best the lion can do is run at top speed, keeping his quarry in front of him at all times. Actually to show that the lion will succeed, we have to set up and solve what is called a pursuit problem which requires some fairly advanced mathematics. But there is a simpler solution. We can prescribe for the lion a strategy which is probably not as good as the one just described but which can be justified much more easily. The lion should track the gladiator. He should first run to a point that the gladiator has passed and then follow his exact trail. Since the beast can run faster, eventually he will catch up.

There are variants to the problem: what if the gladiator runs faster than the lion? and both use their best strategies? what if the best speed of both is the same?



I will end with two problems for which solutions are invited. There is an appendix with some comments to get you started.

Love of five oranges. You have five oranges, which look identical in every respect. However, they all have different weights. Using only an equal-arm balance, arrange the oranges in increasing order of weight. (An equal-arm balance permits only a rough comparison of the masses placed in the two pans; you can tell whether both have the same weight or else which one is heavier. You cannot determine the actual weight in grams.) One way to solve the problem is to compare all possible pairs of oranges; this will require ten weighings. Reduce the number of weighings required. What is the least number of weighings that may be necessary to sort the oranges?

Problem of the dancing pairs. A line of six dancers is arranged so that three ladies are to the left and three gentlemen are to the right: L L L G G G. When the music begins, two dancers, keeping the same order,



move to a new position not occupied by any of the others. Sometimes the pair that moves will be two ladies, sometimes two gentlemen, sometimes a lady and a gentleman. As each pair reaches its new position, a new pair sets off. Arrange a dancing sequence so that, at its conclusion, ladies and gentlemen alternate with no gaps: G L G L G L or L G L G L G.

Here is one solution (the pair about to move is underlined):

L	<u>L</u>	L	G	G	G
L	G	G	<u>G</u>	L	L
G	L	<u>L</u>	G	G	L
G	L		G	L	<u>G</u>
G	L	G	L	G	L

Is this the solution which requires the fewest moves?

Solve the same problem with four dancers of each sex. See how high you can raise the number of dancers and how small you can make the number of moves.

When doing these problems one tends to think on different levels. Initially there is a period of familiarization which might involve some experimentation, trying out special cases or trying to falsify the assertion. Gradually an intuition develops about what might be required to solve the problem. Finally, one's thinking becomes more formal as one analyzes the possibilities and arrives at a solution which is definitive. ■

APPENDIX

The twenty trinity. If we total the totals of the three sides, we get 60. The corner numbers R, W, Z each appear twice, one for each side to which it belongs. Therefore, since the sum of the digits is 45, $R + W + Z$ must be 15. Now it is not hard to argue that 5 must be at a corner: if 5 is within an edge, say S=5, then the sum of the rest of the numbers in that edge, $R + U + W$, must be 15; but then, $R + U + W = R + Z + W$, so $U = Z$, which is not true since all the numbers are to be distinct.

An open-ended problem. Close the open ends by joining the other ends of the face diagonals to produce an equilateral triangle. The correct answer is 60 degrees.

The beer and mug problem. The argument is *reductio ad absurdum*. We argue that the centre of gravity can be neither above nor below the beer at its lowest point, and therefore must be on the beer. Suppose, if possible, it is above the surface of the beer; then any further beer would initially land below the centre of gravity, and the centre of gravity of the new system would have to be even lower. If the position of the centre of gravity is below the surface of the beer, then we could make it even lower by removing a little of the beer.

A classical feast. If the gladiator is the faster of the two, he should run to the wall and around the edge at top speed. The lion, to catch his prey, must attain both the same distance from the centre and the same direction as the gladiator. Any attempt to do one of these means that he loses ground on the other. If both run at the same speed, the situation is more complex. The gladiator must

avoid going to the edge; if he stays on the edge and the lion starts at the centre, the lion will catch him in the time taken to run a quarter of the way around. It can be shown that if both gladiator and lion act wisely, the lion can come arbitrarily close to the gladiator but will never actually catch him.

Love of five oranges. There are 120 possible ways in which the oranges might be ordered; your task is to arrange the weighings so that all possibilities are eliminated except the one which actually exists. Each result on the balance will eliminate some of the possibilities while being in accord with others. The strategy to follow is to try to pick a pair to compare at each stage so that whatever happens, the number of possibilities to check is as small as possible. For example, the first application of the balance should be such that each outcome leaves you with only 60 possibilities to check. The second application reduces the number of outstanding possibilities to 30, and so on.

To get a feel for the situation, you may wish to do the problem with three (three weighings required) or four oranges (five weighings required). How many weighings are needed for six?

Problem of the dancing pairs. This one is quite time-consuming. There is a better solution for three dancers. Keep plugging away to try to get the absolute best solution for four and five dancers; you may then be able to find a pattern for dealing with higher numbers of dancers. Be warned that this is tough.

CALL ME LORNA

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

AND WORK AS HARD AS I DO

L ORNA MARSDEN ONCE TOLD A CONFERENCE OF educators that she could see three approaches being taken by authors whose consciousness of sex stereotyping had been raised: the neutered approach, the school of polite revenge and the brave new world approach. Some children's authors seem deliberately blind to sex differences, she said, depicting the clothing and activities of their heroes and heroines as interchangeable. Some challenge male supremacy with such stories as *Margie Becomes a Lumberjack* and even suggest that the world is populated mostly by women. Others attempt to redefine the traditional roles — the only way that makes sense to Marsden, who is herself becoming something of a feminist legend around the University of Toronto.

At 41, she has become one of three vice-provosts, ranking behind the president, the provost and other vice-presidents. In terms of the senior academic administration of the University, she is in the third rank. She deals with budgets, tenure, grievances, union negotiations, disciplinary matters, divisional reviews and day-to-day problems in the Faculty of Arts and Science, the School of Graduate Studies and the library, representing the central administration to the divisions and also representing the divisional interests on the various councils on which she sits. She also teaches one and a half courses because she feels the sociology department still needs her. "The meetings are almost non-stop," she says. "When I'm not teaching, I'm in meetings."

Marsden is the first female academic to hold an executive position at U of T since 1975, when Jill Conway left her job as vice-president to become president of Smith College. The only other senior female administrator at U of T was Sidney Dymond, a lawyer who was a vice-provost when she was appointed a county court judge in 1974.

Marsden has never been daunted by the task of making her way in a man's world, and men accept her gladly because of the amazing quantity and quality of work she gets done. "She's incredible," says Irene Macpherson, who was her administrative assistant when she was associate dean of the School of Graduate Studies from 1979 to 1982. "She knows what she wants. When she goes into a meeting she's read the documents beforehand. If she can get things done by phone instead of by

writing a letter, she does so. She listens attentively when you talk to her. The amount of work she gets through in a day just blows my mind. Her schedule would kill 10 healthy men."

Academia has traditionally been something of a male preserve — in 1981-82 at U of T, for instance, there were only 282 female professors to 1,374 male professors, excluding medicine and dentistry which are even more heavily male. "She is a fairly articulate feminist," says Dean John Leyerle of the graduate school, "but she doesn't think women should be preferred, only that they should not be discriminated against. That has not been true in university staffs, including this one."

A founding member of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (which she served for two years as president) and the Ontario Committee on the Status of Women, she makes no secret of her disrespect for male ghettos and male supremacy. A colleague, Professor Lorne Tepperman, likes to watch her beat men at their own game. "She has a nice sense of humour about the obnoxious things men do to women in meetings when they're uncomfortable. She manages to turn it back on them, calling their attention to the way they are behaving so that they feel foolish. She knows you can get what you want without force," he says.

Marsden does not deny it. "You can't let people get away with things any more," she explains. "I don't intend to embarrass them, but I do try to make them conscious of what they're doing." A couple of years ago, as a joke, she produced an article suggesting that women are the real workers in our society and men are mere parasites. It was meant originally for the amusement of her friends, but eventually it was published in *Atlantis* and republished in the U of T's structural analysis program working paper series. The best part of the joke, she says, is that not everybody got it.

The article, which, after Swift, she describes as her own modest proposal, is a jibe at labour economists, who insist on defining work as a productive activity carried on outside the home for a direct wage. That definition conveniently excludes the major activity of most women, although not Marsden herself, child-rearing.

Accordingly, the article redefines work as comprising both the gross national product and the future national product and the main workers of society as those who



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

FACULTY OF EDUCATION ALUMNI NEWS

Fall 1983

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

Dear Graduate:

Once again this year I am happy to be afforded the opportunity to communicate with you through the medium of *The Graduate* magazine. I realize that for many of you this annual report is the only opportunity you have to learn about what is going on at FEUT (or "OCE" if you belong to my generation). In writing this report I am going to resist the temptation to reflect on the negative aspects of current economic restraints — since we are all learning to cope with budgetary problems of one kind or another. So, while I will not comment on the Faculty's parlous budgetary condition, I do want to say how much we appreciate the generosity you have shown in your response to recent Alumni fund-raising campaigns. Last year you collectively contributed \$15,215 to the Varsity Fund. I think that is a very real tribute to those of you who feel that your one year of professional education was a positive and rewarding experience. On that positive note, I want to bring you a report which, in the words of a song from my era "accentuates the positive and eliminates the negative".

The Pre-Service Program

For the 1983-84 academic year, the Faculty received well over 6,000 applications for the B.Ed/OTC program. In September, we enrolled about 1000 candidates which means we were able to offer admission to only one in six applicants. Admissions standards are, as a consequence, quite high and reflect, therefore, a student body which is both highly qualified and intensely committed to the pursuit of professional studies in education. As a group these candidates are also sensitive to and aware of the limitations of the job market. Although figures for the 1982-83 graduating class are not yet complete, upwards of 60% of the 1981-82 graduates obtained part-time or full-time teaching positions in the schools. The talent, optimism and perseverance of current graduands of the Faculty is remarkable.

The In-Service Program

In-service programs for practising teachers continues to show some modest growth in spite of budgetary constraints which

limit the Faculty's capacity to respond as fully as it would like to all the demands from the field which are requested. Overall figures are as follows: Summer Session 1982 — 3189 candidates; Winter Evening 1982-83 — 1699 candidates; Summer Session 1983 — 3392 candidates. The Faculty presently offers, summer and winter, over 143 different Additional Qualification courses for teachers and is one of the largest (and in certain cases the only) supplier of in-service programs for teachers in the Province. Two new courses were introduced this year — Cooperative Education and Computers in the Classroom. With a permanent Faculty staff of less than 90, you can appreciate that in mounting such an ambitious program, we must rely on support from experienced leaders in the teaching profession. Our capability to attract highly experienced experts from the field enables us to offer a wide-ranging continuing education program which is both qualitative and practical in its orientation. Without this support from the profession, we could not begin to satisfy current demands for Additional Qualification courses.

In addition to the many continuing education certificate courses offered by the Faculty of Education, a number of non-credit courses are available to interested educators. During the 1982-83 academic year, approximately 20 courses were offered and were attended by 544 individuals, most of whom are practicing classroom teachers. The courses addressed such varied topics as Microcomputers in Music, Heritage Language, Business Skills for Teachers, Introduction to Programming, Introduction to Personal Computers, and a variety of Special Education courses. The short courses are designed to meet the needs of teachers and assist in improving the public image of our institution.

Graduate Program

The Faculty of Education's M.A.T./M.Sc.T programs, although modest in size, offer teachers in the field an opportunity to combine studies in academic discipline (English, Mathematics, Physics, Geography, Library Science) with study in educational research and curriculum development. To date some 74 candidates have enrolled in the program,

and 31 candidates have successfully completed degree requirements and have graduated. Although the program addresses the needs of a relatively limited potential market, it educates an important cadre of elite professionals whose impact on the school system outweighs the relatively small number.

Faculty Staff

The Faculty staff complement has through retirement declined from 108 in 1976 to 82 in 1983. This year saw the retirement of six distinguished teachers from the Faculty roster: Professor Jack Life (physical and health education); Professor Walter London (Vice Dean); Professor Ron McMaster (English); Professor George Reid (Business Education); Professor Carl Theodore (Modern Languages). Those of you who have known and been touched by their presence appreciate how much teacher training in the Province has been enriched by their contribution and diminished by their retirement. We who remain certainly miss their wise counsel.

There have been several new appointments this year which are of interest. Professor H.D. Gutteridge, retired after eleven years as Principal of U.T.S. and has moved to the Faculty of Education staff as Chairman of Special Education. Mr. William Warden from the Toronto Board of Education has been appointed as the new Principal of U.T.S. bringing with him a wide range of experience with the Toronto school system. Professor Anne Millar who many of you know from her previous assignments in the Department of Physical and Health Education and the Practice Teaching Office has been appointed as Associate Dean. Professor Jim Fair's term as head of the Institute of Child Study has ended and he has been replaced by Professor Ada Schermann. Finally, Charles Lundy moves from Dramatic Arts and Continuing Education to the position of Registrar where his creative and organizational talents will be well exercised.

New Directions

Because we are a one-year teacher education program, each of you reading this report has your own personal snapshot of the Faculty. It is, therefore, natural not to be wholly appreciative of the fact that FEUT does change over the years, often in quite dramatic ways. Having been on staff for the past twenty-four years I am perhaps more sensitive than some to this constant process of change and growth. Let me finish this report by identifying two new developments which loom in the immediate future.

For several years now, we have been considering ways to make our pre-service program more responsive to the needs of the contemporary classroom. In particular we feel that the beginning teacher should be reasonably attuned to new trends in three areas of special concern — computer awareness, counselling skills, and special education. Steps are now in progress to ensure that by 1984-85, all graduates of the Faculty should be trained in the basic skills of computer literacy, special education needs and counselling services. Background knowledge in these areas will become next year a part of the basic pre-service program for all graduates along with the traditional areas of foundations and teaching methodology.

Perhaps the most important new development for the Faculty, certainly the one bearing the greatest potential for major change, is in the discussions now underway concerning the possible integration of OISE and FEUT. As a result of the Faculty's request to have its Official Plan amended to identify research as one of its institutional priorities, the University charged the Joint Council on Education to prepare a plan to integrate the "programs, services and activities" of OISE and FEUT. That Report has now been presented to the Joint Council and is being discussed by staff and administration at OISE, FEUT and the University. The plan proposes the creation of a new institution for educational studies by 1986 which would combine the resources, staff and programs of both FEUT and OISE. This new unit would, then, offer a full range of programs in education from the undergraduate to the graduate level along with a significant research and field development activity. At the moment, the proposal is only in the preliminary stages of discussion within the University and its implementation is by no means guaranteed. Debate will be searching, but the fact that the issue is being discussed at all is in my view a major leap forward. In deciding the eventual outcome, the principal consideration must surely be what structural organization will best serve to advance the study and practice of education at the University of Toronto and in the Province. In acknowledging the challenge posed by this question we must consider the potential for development and growth.

With my best wishes,

John W. MacDonald, Dean
Faculty of Education

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Your alumni executive meet regularly to discuss the affairs of this organization, to arrange attendance at the various University of Toronto committees, to plan expenditures and to consider how best to serve you.

In November 1982, we had an outstanding speaker, Mrs. Meng Yan, a faculty member of Shandong Teachers' College in China. Her account of the teaching in elementary, secondary and university levels provided an accurate picture of that country's concerns in subjects taught, methods and goals.

The executive felt that they had provided an unique opportunity for its members and were consequently disappointed that so few availed themselves. Our conclusion was that you want us to provide information but not to organize meetings. With that in mind, we determined to have one major meeting a year where the members will have an opportunity to make their wishes known and to elect an executive that will adequately represent them. That meeting is to be THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1983, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 240 at the FACULTY OF EDUCATION.

The Newsletter will inform you of what is going on at the

Faculty of Education. Professor J. Fair is taking the responsibility for its publication and as our Faculty Representative. Anne Millar, who has been our hard working, supportive representative, has found her many new responsibilities as Associate Dean, very time-consuming. We and you owe a tremendous thanks to Professor Millar for the many hours and efforts she has contributed to this organization.

Your contributions to the Faculty through the Varsity Fund have been used in part to support scholarship awards and to help the Student Union with the very successful noon reception at the June convocation.

If you have questions, concerns, suggestions, please contact Olga Reed at 694-7574.

Your present executive is:

President:	Olga Reed
Vice-President:	Robert Crowe
Secretary-Treasurer:	Harry Barrett
Social Convenor:	Francis Omorieyi
Member at Large:	William Reill
Faculty Representative:	James Fair

STUDENT UNION REPORT 1982-83

Hi, F.E.U.T. grads of '83. We're all dispersed and gone our separate ways, but remember last year? It seems so long ago now . . . but it wasn't. It wasn't so long ago that we met on periodic Wednesday nights for a dance or two. Those pubs were just what we needed to boost our spirits and socialize with the Professors and other students. We met some pretty special people last year.

And who'll ever forget the 1st Annual F.E.U.T. Sleigh Ride and Barn dance? Many came and many more would have liked to. We had a great group of students who put a lot of spirit back into F.E.U.T.. And not just in the social aspect. Last year's employment day was one of the best this Faculty has ever seen I've been told. We had great student response and excellent guests.

Another successful area last year was our Athletics. It is very difficult for a Faculty with only one year's involvement with the University to take full advantage of the facilities and opportunities offered but we did our best. In fact we did better than that. We had an enthusiastic hockey team, and were

involved in numerous intramurals, which opened many doors for future F.E.U.T. STUDENTS.

Our Formal was a gala event that seemed to climax the hectic year we spent at the Faculty. For those who missed graduation, we had a wonderful time wishing each other well over a beautifully prepared light luncheon at a reception sponsored by the F.E.U.T. Alumni Association.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish you all the best of luck in your future endeavours. I hope, through the Faculty of Education at University of Toronto, you have found some kind of fulfillment, as I have. Last year was only a beginning for us. Remember, F.E.U.T. still has much to offer you. Let's keep in touch through our F.E.U.T. Alumni Association. Yours truly,

Gerry Trumper
Social Commissioner
Summer Continuity
1982/83

F.E.U.T. AWARD WINNERS

AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN SCHOLARSHIP AND TEACHING 1982-1983

These awards are presented to a graduating student in each area of specialization who has demonstrated academic excellence and teaching proficiency, and has made a special contribution to the activities of the Faculty.

AWARDS OF HONOUR

Primary/Junior Award of Honour	Mrs. Noeline McCartney
In honour of Dr. William Pakenham, Dean of the Faculty of Education 1907-1934.	
Junior/Intermediate Award of Honour	Mrs. Linda Rosen
In honour of Dr. Bert C. Diltz, Dean of the Ontario College of Education 1958-1963.	
Intermediate/Senior Award of Honour	Mr. James Fowlie
In honour of Dr. W. Bryan, former President of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.	

AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIFE OF THE FACULTY

.....	Miss Carmelanna Sinopoli
Presented in honour of Professor Jack Passmore, former Assistant Dean of the Faculty 1973-1974.	

DEPARTMENT AWARDS

The student who achieved the highest standing in the department identified received the award named.	
The International Business Machine Canada Limited Scholarship (Computer Studies Department)	Mrs. Theresa Whitmell
The Leighton McCarthy Memorial Scholarship (Institute of Child Study)	
Early Childhood Education	Ms. Dianne Roedding
Child Assessment and Counselling	Ms. Denise Parks
The Morgan Parmenter Memorial Award (Counsellor Education Department)	Mr. Luigi Calomeni
The Don Wright Scholarship (Music Department)	
Vocal	Miss Patricia Fujimoto
Practical Instrumental Arranging	Miss Vizma Maksins
The R. Darrel Phillips Memorial Award (Technical and Industrial Arts Department)	Mr. Brigham Phillips
	Mr. Robert Uffen
	Ms. Hazel Fluke

FELLOWSHIP

The William Pakenham Fellowship in Education	Mr. John Lundy
Presented in honour of Dr. William Pakenham to an Ontario resident with a teacher's certificate for advanced study.	

NEXT MEETING Faculty of Education — OISE Integration

The meeting will focus on the recently released report entitled "Recommended Plan for Integrating the Faculty of Education and The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education".

Associate Dean Anne Millar, a member of the subcommittee of the Joint Council on Education which prepared this report, will explain the intent and implications of this very important document. As the recommendations, if adopted, could have a profound effect on both pre-service teacher education and graduate work at the University of Toronto, it is hoped that many former graduates of FEUT will join us for this timely presentation and discussion.

**Thursday, November 24, 1983
Faculty of Education — Rm. 240
7:30 p.m.**



RUTH KAPLAN

“SHE FEELS THAT
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE RIGHT
YOU SHOULD JUST GO ON FIGHTING
UNTIL YOU WIN.”



produce and raise children. Secondary workers, it says, are parasites because they are incapable of making a contribution to the economy except between the ages of 19 and 65 for 40 hours a week. Main workers are expected to marry them, though they realize that the next generation could be reproduced with only one-twentieth of the available parasite workers.

In an effort to suppress their awareness of their inferiority, secondary workers, in Marsden's fantasy, suffer from stress-related illnesses like heart disease, cancer and hypertension, which even lessen their usefulness to society. Governments and main workers have attempted to train them to work inside the home so that they will be less of a drain on society, but the vast majority are untrainable.

The spoof is typical of Marsden's gentle, cheerful approach. President David Strangway, who appointed her when he was vice-president and provost, says that while her sex was not a consideration, it has occurred to him since that she'll be making sure that Simcoe Hall is sensitive to women's issues and promoting women for administrative posts that come up, and he is pleased at the prospect.

She is probably the only boss in Simcoe Hall who introduces you to her secretary when you come to see her. She has a habit of buying flowers for her secretaries and taking a personal interest in them. She publicly gives people below her credit for what they do, which, says Irene Macpherson, is unusual. She calls her staff by their first names and insists on being called by her first name by them. Since she treats them as she treats herself, she also expects that they work hard — and they do. "She's about the best boss I've ever had and the most interesting woman I know," says Macpherson.

Lorna Becomes an Administrator wouldn't fit into the *Margie Becomes a Lumberjack* genre because Margies tend to advance only themselves and to leave the ghetto pretty much the way they found it. Nonetheless, it makes an interesting story. Unlike her male counterparts, she identifies with secretaries because she has done this work herself — as well as baby-sitting, clerking, berry-picking, waiting on tables, selling, record-keeping, car-jockeying, teaching and other people's research. Some of the jobs were awful, she acknowledges — "but if I hadn't done all those things I probably wouldn't be doing this job." She once had a job typing from nine to five and preparing a book index for the boss half the night. That one didn't last a year. But she's never had a job that didn't have its fascinating side. "The fact of the matter is," she says, "that if I had not had any exit from them I guess I could have kept on doing them. I always intended to make enough money to live on. I was too difficult to rely on anyone else."

At 19, Marsden married Ted Harvey and worked as a clerk, a car jockey and a schoolteacher to put him through university. He is now a professor cross-appointed to the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and the U of T Department of Sociology. Then it was her turn. "I didn't set out to get a doctorate, but opportunities kept coming, and I took them," she says. "I don't have a life scheme — things keep happening."

Nice things. She and her husband live in a luxurious house in Rosedale where they can entertain large groups

"THERE HAS TO BE
SOME WAY OF GETTING RID
OF STRUCTURAL INEQUITIES"

and work in comfort: it has not only elegant furniture but a copying machine. Her environment seems designed to advance her career as smoothly and pleasantly as possible. It may be inviting but she never relaxes until her work is done.

She never has. Once she got the chance to proceed with her education, she didn't waste any time. She got her B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1968 and her Ph.D. from Princeton in 1972. In 1971 she came back to Toronto to apply for a teaching position. The sociology department, a colleague recalls, lost her application. The next year, Ph.D. in hand, she applied again, and again the application was lost. "I and some other people in the department screamed bloody murder," says the colleague, "and the application was found. All she needed was the opportunity to give a lecture. I don't think anybody has ever regretted finding her application."

That year, 1972, she went to a workshop on women in politics and sat down next to a pleasant woman who said she was thinking of running for parliament. It was Aideen Nicholson, and Marsden decided to help her. She had a marvellous time, she recalls, knocking on doors persuading citizens to join the Trinity Liberal Association and non-citizens to apply for citizenship so they'd be eligible to vote. "The papers kept telling us no woman could win in a blue-collar riding," says Marsden, "but no one we canvassed had any reservations about voting for a woman. We lost by about 85 votes and won the next time, in '74. She's been a member ever since, winning by an enormous margin, and I've never stopped working in the riding."

In between the two elections the Ontario wing of the party put her on the national women's commission. She observed that one of the female vice-presidents of the Liberal party never came to a meeting, and it became apparent to her that if she ran for the vice-presidency she had a good chance of winning. Aideen Nicholson invited her to Ottawa and introduced her around, and the next thing she knew she'd defeated the incumbent. She was vice-president of the party from 1975 to 1980, when she became policy chairman.

She is still policy chairman, enthusiastically working from the inside against discrimination. "You can't have equality unless there is equal economic opportunity," she says. "There has to be some way of getting rid of structural inequities like job ceilings and barriers to entry. Those things are not designed to exclude women and minorities, but they do."

It's by no means an inevitable state of affairs, she in-

sists. Barriers can be removed and legislation and incentives introduced to bring about change. But first employers have to be encouraged to take risks.

The American approach to equal rights won't work here, she says. In the Canadian social and legal tradition, change comes about as a result of friction between institutionalized power and countervailing movements such as groups of farmers, students, workers, etc. Change is not accomplished by edict or confrontation. "You can't just write rules. So much has to do with changing people's hearts and minds."

It's no accident that Marsden uses that cliché: she means it. Her technique of dealing with people combines bubbly good humour and relentless logic. She genuinely believes that teaching and politics are fun. Warm and outgoing, she makes people feel that what they have to say is important. "Most people will tell you what they have to say right away," says a graduate student of Marsden's. "They're too busy to listen to what you have to say. Lorna wants a sense of what people are about, so she listens."

The student, Ena Dua, has observed that Marsden seldom imposes her views on people. She makes it clear what their options are and what the consequences are, and then lets them make the decisions. She also has the knack of criticizing in a way that doesn't threaten. "She's disarmingly friendly," says Professor Bernd Baldus, a colleague in sociology, "and very good at defusing situations that could lead to conflict. You leave unoffended even if you don't agree with her."

Marsden says she's not sure how she does this, but she

does know that disputes are counterproductive. She's interested in fixing things so that people can get on with what they have to do to get the job done. She had a lot of practice when she was chairman of the sociology department, which a former student there recalls as "right wing and left wing with Lorna in the middle".

There are many women at the University of Toronto who are waiting to see if Marsden's light but determined approach will advance them. Leyerle thinks it will. "Lorna's not a knee-jerk feminist who's got a shrill vendetta going against men," he says, "but she's quick to point out where the problems exist. There are a great many men around here who share her point of view, including this one."

"It will be interesting to see if there are any real changes in the position of women at this university," says Nancy Howell, a sociology professor who followed Marsden as associate dean at the graduate school. "Lorna's very activist. She feels that if you think you are right you should just go on fighting until you win."

Baldus calls her approach practical feminism. "She doesn't get involved in great ideological values. She's a doer. She puts herself to work and shows that it can be done — that this isn't entirely a man's world."

Marsden insists that she isn't interested in running for political office. She loves what she is doing and considers herself privileged to be able to do it all. Her admirers are sure she won't stop at the vice-provost's office. "I'd be very surprised if Lorna isn't a university president within the next decade," says Leyerle. "She's got all the necessary qualifications and skills." ■

DEBATING/BY PAT OHLENDORF

"I DON'T KNOW QUITE HOW TO PUT THIS without seeming immodest," says modest Andrew Taylor, don at University College's Falconer House, Ph.D. student in medieval studies and secretary of the Hart House debates committee, "but our only real competition is Glasgow."

Time and again, in tournaments with Ivy League colleges, at Oxford and Cambridge, Toronto has demolished all opposition. Even Glasgow fell two years ago. Now the test lies in Edinburgh.

Supported generously by the Associates of U of T — alumni living in the United States — some of Toronto's hundred-odd debaters, under the aegis of the University of Toronto Debating Union (UTDU), will travel this year, among other places, to Edinburgh for the world championship debating tournament. Since winning in Glasgow two years ago, their hopes are high.

"Debaters are kind of . . . weird," says UTDU president Heather Ferguson, fourth year political science student. "Extroverts!" adds Taylor. "They're the kind of people," muses John Canning, a St. Michael's College classics student, "who feel compelled to make up their own rules." Debaters must be able to defend

or refute such diverse resolutions as "There can be no such thing as limited nuclear war" and "Canada should have a metric calendar" (debated last year at Hart House with Charlie Farquharson as honorary visitor) with equal logic and eloquence.

A major reason for Toronto's pre-eminence in university debating is the long-standing tradition of public debates at Hart House, which over the years have attracted such guest speakers as John Diefenbaker, Lester Pearson and John F. Kennedy. "While debating fell into a state of collapse at many universities during the '60s and early '70s, Hart House kept it remarkably strong here," says Canning. Although about a third are frivolous, speakers have, in recent years, dissected Canadian constitutional rights, probed solutions to environmental problems (with guest speaker John Roberts, then federal environment minister) and this November will debate whether Canada should recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Hart House debates — as Canadian and British debating in general — are in parliamentary style, complete with government and opposition, speaker and

sergeant-at-arms. At the conclusion of the debate, winners are chosen by "division of the house" in which the audience leaves, to file back in and stand on either the government or opposition side.

Although as a breed, debaters tend towards light-heartedness and irony ("I do rather enjoy hearing the sound of my own voice," admits Taylor), most agree, when pressed, that debating can be excellent training in life skills, whether for law, business, teaching or marriage.

"Debating is a great cure for tunnel vision," observes Bob Rae, an active Hart House debater in the late '60s, now leader of the Ontario NDP. "It helps you realize that there are more than 25 sides to an issue."

Neophyte or old-timer, debaters agree that a large part of success is conquering the fear of falling on one's face in front of an audience. To seasoned debaters the rushes of adrenalin are the game itself.

While only U of T students can participate in international competitions through the UTDU, anyone can wander into Hart House debates and sound off — heeding, of course, the speaker's warning: "Heckling is encouraged, as long as it is short, witty and to the point." ■

STUDENTS THIRST FOR MORE THAN KNOWLEDGE



THEY'VE OPENED A PUB IN THE BASEMENT of Sidney Smith Hall, headquarters of the Faculty of Arts and Science. It is light and clean. It is operated by students, a fact proclaimed in a trendy blue-neon SAC logo. People seem to enjoy it.

One wonders, nevertheless, what Sidney Smith might have thought. His idea of entertaining students after dinner was to play charades: I remember him prancing about his living room, trousers rolled above his portly knees, depicting "boy" — possibly the one who stood upon the burning deck. When Dr. Smith was president of the University from 1945 to 1957, the place was dry.

Not completely, of course. Has it ever been? One heard, in those less sophisticated days, of sherry being served in Trinity. One knew that drink was smuggled into residence rooms and football games. But in general, a beer meant going off campus.

Most people I knew headed north. To

the Baybloor. To the King Cole Room in the Park Plaza, with its long men's room and the more spacious, more elegant area for "ladies and escorts": a young man might peer into the latter, looking for friends to join, before settling down in the former. To the Plaza Room, where Oscar Peterson and Peter Appleyard played. To the Chez Paree, which stayed open till 2 a.m. because it was a dining lounge, even though "dinner" need only be the 15-cent cheese special — a quarter of a grilled cheese sandwich and four Ritz crackers.

All but one are gone. The KCR has been converted into a Japanese restaurant; the others have given way to offices or parking lots. Only the Park Plaza Roof remains and so, praise be, do some of its same friendly waiters.

Alcohol was accepted, more or less, as an informal part of higher education by Sidney Smith's day as president. But the University itself was still gripped by Ontario's temperance sensibility — a

mood that fortunately had moderated considerably from the years before World War II when the dry society affected even the highest levels of Empire if they ventured onto the campus.

Thus, the royal household came in for a surprise when King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Toronto in 1939. The Province of Ontario gave them a formal luncheon in the Great Hall of Hart House. (Remember that this was in pre-jet days, when royal tours were infrequent, and in the midst of pre-war patriotism. That the University should be chosen as the site for such an occasion, rather than a downtown hotel, says much about its status within the community.)

On the morning of the luncheon, word came that a footman would deliver the king's special wine and his favourite whisky. The warden of Hart House, the redoubtable Burgon Bickersteth, called back. His Majesty, he said, could have anything he wanted, but should know that everyone else would be drinking non-alcoholic fruit punch. The king fell into line.

We've come a long way since Dr. Smith took office. Then, Ontario residents still needed a passbook to buy a bottle of liquor. Today, beer and wine are served regularly in Hart House, and the student newspapers carry advertisements for whisky.

Is this such a radical change? A whole generation has passed. A generation earlier, to put the question in some historical perspective, Victoria College had only just brought itself to condone dancing on its premises. That decision, which seems so innocuous, in 1926 required a discreetly worded resolution of the college Board of Regents. In its official sanction of social behaviour, the University has rarely been ahead of public standards.

The students of the 1980s don't seem to drink any more than those of a generation ago, even if they do it openly on campus. And they seem to work much harder at their books.

Sidney Smith was not averse to change, nor, reportedly, to a private drink. If he were alive today, he might relish the idea of a pub under "his" roof. He might even give up on parlour games and join the students in a round. ■



QUESTIONS UNANSWERED IN LOEB GIFT REPORT

IT IS A PITY TO FIND THE GRADUATE stooping to shoddy journalism. I refer to "The Art of Giving" (May/June) concerning the Loeb's gift to the University. The issues were not fairly presented.

In reality, there is an issue to be resolved. On the one hand, Fay and Julius Loeb want some public body to acquire ownership of their fine collection of Canadian art. That is wonderful. On the other hand, a term of the gift is that it be housed and exhibited in the Loeb home. Even if the University wants to use the collection primarily as a teaching tool, it would be unthinkable for such a collection to be owned by the University and kept hidden away. Many people will want to see the paintings and rightly so. The problem is, that sort of function is inappropriate for a house in a residential neighbourhood.

The Loeb's and the University suggest the neighbourhood disturbance would be minimal. The residents (many of whom have strong University of Toronto connections) see the proposal as a serious threat. *The Graduate* piece states that a public gallery would violate "neighbourhood zoning regulations" but assumes that "a teaching facility and limited viewing gallery" is somehow permissible. Dead wrong. It is a violation of the City of Toronto official plan and comprehensive zoning by-law and I have yet to hear a legal opinion that would say that any of the uses mentioned would be permissible.

Should the Loeb's gift purchase a planning approval otherwise unavailable? We all admire charity but do we wish to see planning principles changed simply to accommodate valuable gifts? *The Graduate* did not raise the issue. The memorandum of agreement between the Loeb's and the University apparently calls for the due observance of all by-laws, which sounds like a good start. How does the University intend to deal with that provision?

Biased journalism is distasteful, and it is particularly distasteful when it emanates from an institution that believes in the search for truth. *The Graduate* encourages alumni to look fondly upon the University of Toronto. That cannot be achieved by flattery.

Karl D. Jaffray
Toronto

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed:
Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

I read the article about T-Holders in the September/October *Graduate* with great interest.

There was one slight error. Women's track and field was not officially recognized until the indoor 1973 season, as I organized it. When I arrived at U of T in 1972 there was no team. The director of athletics told me if I could get enough interest, she would approve a team. I got a list of names and a team was approved. We competed unofficially in the outdoor season, just three of us, but each season the team grew until in the indoor 1976 we won the championship, a proud moment.

Lesley Evans
Mississauga

My conscience is really bothering me, particularly since I read in the May/June issue of the hard work that is being done trying to keep your records up to date. With great reluctance, I will report that my son no longer lives at this address.

I am a devoted puzzle nut and have thoroughly enjoyed the crossword which appears in each issue, so that is why I have not bothered to inform you of his change of address. I enclose my "swan song" which I solved rather quickly, for a change.

Dorothy M. Howley
Scarborough

It is high time that Canadians stopped carping about the postal service.

In a recent letter from my son Eric, also a graduate of U.C., I found a note of explanation. "I kept the envelope in my pocket for a few days to rough it up. I

thought that if the Canadian postal employees saw that I had worked on it first, they might leave it alone."

Perfect. The employees did leave it alone. The sender was happy, the receiver was happy, and evidently the employees were happy. The letter made its trip considerably faster than I could have myself, and I have always been known as a very fast walker.

My son Eric is studying economics at Harvard. I believe that general implementation of his idea could very soon produce a saving in the national product (material plus effort) equal to the value of his Canada Council grant. He was always a responsible boy.

Sam E. Stubbs
Brampton

Donna J. Stewart (Letters, May/June) assails my testing sex discrimination by comparing incomes of never-married men and never-married women: "In effect he was comparing largely young men, whose wages might be expected to rise, with women of all ages, including those about to retire."

But the average age of Canada's never-married women is just 46.2 years, v. fully 43.7 years for never-married men. (The Fraser Institute, *Discrimination, Affirmative Action, and Equal Opportunity*, p. 248 n. 23) Some gender gap!

George Steven Swan
Delaware Law School
Widener University
Wilmington

Re: "Predicting Dangerousness" (May/June)

That we should "rely" on psychiatrists' assessments of dangerousness is preposterous and frightening. Who has "thrust" such decisions on "mental health professionals"?

Freud admitted that mere psychoanalysis could do very little other than reorganize a person's thoughts and memories so that his behaviour may



Carlos Ventura: Seven years old. House no protection from the rain. Family all suffer from colds. Eldest child sickly, weak. Exist on \$30 a month. Cannot hope for improvement.

Won't you answer a little boy's plea?



someone cares. His parents, of course, and his brothers and sisters, give him the warmth of family love. But they too are trapped behind poverty's wall. Their hands are tied—love is all they can give. Food, better clothing, a decent house—impossible to buy on \$30 a month. Sometimes, it all seems hopeless—except to the very young. Carlos still has *his* dreams. He's still young enough to believe that someday they might actually come true—that someday, someone will reach out with their help.

Won't you answer a little boy's plea? Even though, by the time you read this, someone will have opened their heart to Carlos, his plea is echoed over and over in the sad, wide eyes of thousands of children overseas. There is so much you can do to help a child. Foster Parents Plan can show you how. For just a few dollars a month, you can improve a child's diet and that of this whole family; help them to rebuild their home; put doctors, dentists and education within their reach. Please won't you help? Fill out the coupon below today, or call our toll-free number.

When you look at Carlos' picture, you can see the mute plea for help in his eyes. Always hungry, often cold, and sometimes even a little frightened, Carlos needs desperately to know that

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AP1 100 CPI

become acceptable. To claim that psychiatry can predict criminality is to reduce the study of the soul — psyche — to a science. This is simple dehumanization.

Freud had to treat his patients using only the past experience of the individual. This is all that psychiatrists can reasonably do. We can never know anything about an individual's dangerousness unless the person in question has been pushed to the limit of that of which he is capable. Institutionalization cannot, and should not, do this. Consider, too, that more happens inside a mental hospital besides treatment. Suppose a person becomes "dangerous" because he, in the name of rehabilitation, experienced the humiliation of being drugged or brow-beaten into correct behaviour?

Nowadays, in the great majority of cases, mental illness is treated with drugs. This means that no real cure is found. If we accept that a psychiatrist can use a person's record of violence as evidence that he may become violent again, then the person could, at least theoretically, be institutionalized chronically, indefinitely, or permanently, all against his will.

Psychiatrists still have great responsibilities and still make serious enough decisions. Rather than complain about some erosion of their power, they would do better to be content that many people do turn to them for assistance, and should be glad that they can often help. But to authorize them to make decisions that could ruin lives is to infringe upon all our civil and human rights.

*Lucy Watroba
Hamilton*

No doubt a scholar's career is not complete until his views have been condemned as "scandalous nonsense". For the record, however, I would like it known that neither of the correspondents who contributed criticisms of my conclusions about the discovery of insulin to the May/June issue, had taken the trouble to read my book, *The Discovery of Insulin*. Had they read the book they would have realized that all of the points made in their letters have been fully dealt with in the light of an enormous body of new evidence.

I am surprised that alumni of the University of Toronto would comment publicly on a scholar's views without taking the trouble to read his presentation of the evidence.

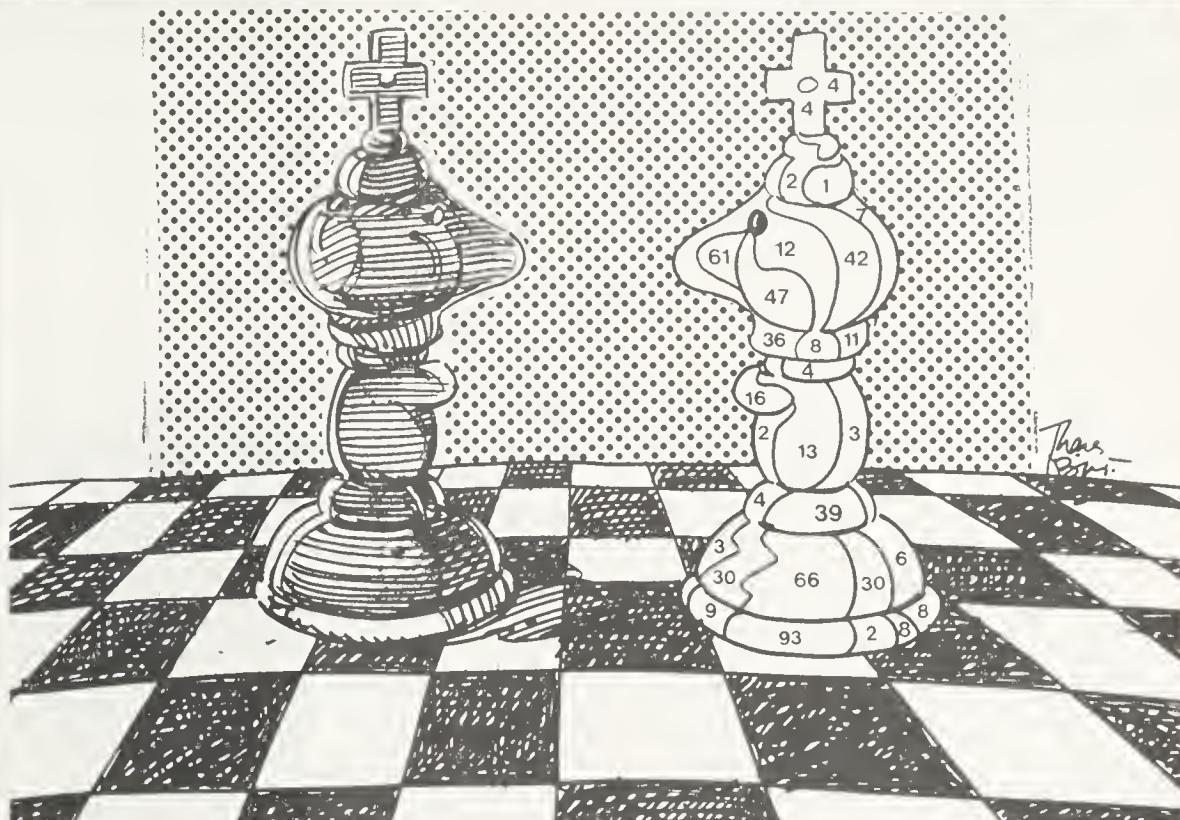
*Michael Bliss
Department of History*

Late one evening in the early 1950's, as we sat in Hart House, a member of the Jeanneret family told this story to Professor S.I. Goldberg and myself, then post-graduate students.

This incident gives an interesting insight into the character of the late I.R. Pounder of mathematics. It seems that F.C. Jeanneret of the French department had entertained Professor Pounder to dinner. Professor Jeanneret had a reputation as a skilful chess player. He asked Professor Pounder if he had ever played chess and he, with that slow manner of speaking, said, "No, I have never played chess." Professor Jeanneret showed him how to play, which was quickly done, and then the two sat down to the mathematician's first game.

It went very slowly. Professor Pounder made due deliberation before doing anything. Midnight came; midnight went; into the morning hours, say until two or three, the game still went on. Perhaps 20 moves had been made but it was clear that the novice was wiping the board with his opponent.

Finally, Professor Jeanneret jumped from his chair and said, "I cannot believe that you have never played chess." The novice replied, "I — have — never —



played — chess — before," then he paused, "but — I have read some books on the — theory of the subject."

So it turns out that Professor Pounder had read books on chess until he was a formidable player but had never played a single game. The younger Jeanneret

spoke as having been there and as if the incident had taken place not long before.

*G.M. Petersen
Department of Mathematics
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, N.Z.*

An Invitation To Submit Nominations For The \$75,000 Ernest C. Manning Award

The Ernest C. Manning Awards Foundation is seeking nominations for its \$75,000 1984 Award.

The Foundation is a national, privately funded non-profit organization, formed to encourage, nurture and reward innovation by Canadian people.

A Selection Committee will choose a person who has shown outstanding talent in conceiving and developing a new concept, process or product of potential widespread benefit to Canada. Of special interest are nominations from the fields of biological sciences (life); the physical sciences and engineering; the social sciences; business; labour; law; and government and public policy; the arts; the humanities.

The deadline for nominations for the 1984 Award is February 29, 1984.

For further information, or to acquire a Nomination Form, please write to:

**Mr. George E. Dunlap, Executive Director,
Ernest C. Manning Awards Foundation,
#2300, 639 - Fifth Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0M9**

APPROVAL, RELIEF FOR STRANGWAY APPOINTMENT

APPROVAL AND RELIEF GREETED the announcement that geophysicist David Strangway, 49, would be U of T's president while a formal search is conducted for someone to fill the vacancy left by the death, August 8, of President-designate Donald Forster.

Strangway's appointment met with widespread approval because he is a world-class scientist with considerable administrative experience. Relief abounded because he had not been named acting president, with an implicit mandate merely to maintain the University in a holding pattern until a successor to Forster could be found. Most people agreed that U of T could not afford to postpone making decisions on pressing issues.

The three major issues Strangway sees confronting his administration are the budget, the faculty association's insistence on binding arbitration to resolve salary disputes and, most important, the need "to convey to the outside community what a fantastic place this is."

A U of T alumnus, Strangway received his Ph.D. in 1960, then taught at the University of Colorado and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before joining the physics department here in 1968. On leave from 1970 to 1972, he was chief of the geophysics branch of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Houston, where he was responsible for all geophysical aspects of the Apollo missions — experiment selection, astronaut training, site selection and mission support. Returning to U of T to head the geology department, he was allowed by NASA to transfer his \$750,000 laboratory to Erindale College.

Strangway has succeeded in attracting sizeable research grants from both the federal and provincial governments. He has co-ordinated a major research project developed jointly by the physics and geology departments. He has been the key figure behind the plan to build a comprehensive natural resources centre on the southwest campus.

However, not all his initiatives have been popular. Last year, as vice-president and provost, he warned Scarborough College to prepare for fundamental changes in the face of a projected 30 per cent drop in enrolment over the next decade. To the



Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Architecture he gave instructions to raise standards and tighten programs.

"I'm not a guy to shirk issues," says Strangway, acknowledging that his approach has sometimes offended people. "But some of those same people came forward to say I should be the one to do the (president's) job."

It would be hard to hold a grudge against someone as genial as David

Strangway. Even when he's been the target of bitter criticism, his buoyancy has been unflagging — prompting his colleagues to dub him "Giggles". That sunny nature will certainly be put to the test over the next few months.

The 12-member presidential search committee has been asked to bring forward a recommendation to Governing Council as soon as possible, preferably no later than May.

FORSTER FUND

THE LATE DONALD FORSTER BELIEVED that a university like Toronto should actively seek out ways of making significant national and international contributions. To that end, he was particularly enthusiastic about a proposal to establish a program whose graduates could contribute to better government decisions in Canada. His own academic research — on the Mackenzie King papers — had focused on the complex process through which effective political strategists achieve social objectives.

When Forster died, less than a month before he was to take office as president, the University set up a memorial fund. After consulting with family, friends and colleagues, the central administration decided the fund should be used to endow both the graduate program that had so fired Forster's enthusiasm and a student award.

The program will be based at the Institute for Policy Analysis and will offer training in quantitative analysis while nurturing an in-depth understanding of the policy-making process. Leading to a master's degree, it will accept its first students for the fall of 1985.

The Donald F. Forster Endowment for Public Policy Studies will support the program by funding research and the development of teaching materials. A portion will finance visiting scholars and provide student fellowships.

The Donald F. Forster Student Award, with a value of \$2,000, will be awarded for the final year of study towards a first undergraduate degree. Recipients will be selected on the basis of participation in, and contribution to, student governance and student activities at U of T, as well as on the basis of academic achievement.

Contributions to the Donald F. Forster Memorial Fund can be sent to the Department of Private Funding, 455 Spadina Ave., Suite 305, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 2G8.

DOME DOOMED?

WHEN CONTROVERSY RAGED OVER THE proposed construction of a major airport in the Toronto area about 15 years ago, the architectural firm of Crang and Boake came forward with an alternative. A "floating offshore airport" at Toronto was the firm's solution, conjuring up visions of an asphalt island adrift in Lake Ontario. Actually, what the scheme called for was an aircraft carrier, built on the scale of an international airport.

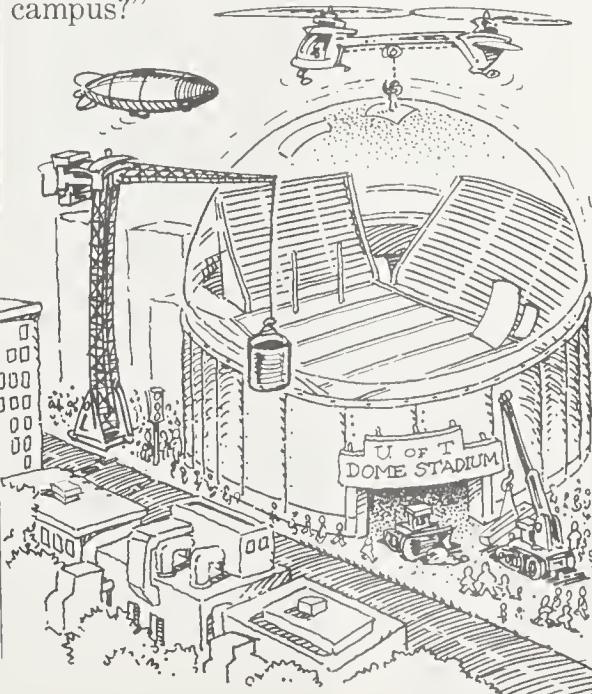
James Crang continues to think big. A 1950 graduate of the University's School of Architecture, he recently submitted a proposal to the committee Premier William Davis appointed to recommend an optimum site for a domed stadium in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

What better site, asks Crang, than the spot on Bloor Street now occupied by Varsity Stadium? Demolition of the stadium and nine other U of T buildings could make way for a \$427 million complex that would encompass a 55,000-seat domed stadium, two hotels, office and retail space and a parking garage. Private investors would finance the venture in exchange for 51 per cent ownership. The other 49 per cent would be divvied up among the University and the various levels of government in proportion to their respective contributions to the project.

The University would continue to own the land, receiving an advance rental payment of \$25 million and, thereafter, annual payments of about \$5 million. University administrators are unenthusiastic, saying the project is too big for the site and would contribute to overcrowding on the campus.

"Regardless of anyone's reaction, this proposal deserves to be considered," says Crang. "Do we want a domed stadium that won't cost the taxpayer any money? Do we want to build it on a site already served by two subway lines or somewhere like the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, where the cost of providing an appropriate infrastructure would be \$600 million? Does the University want to produce income from its assets while helping create a large number of casual jobs for students?"

Business affairs vice-president Alex Pathy responds: "Sure the University wants to develop its land, and sure, we need more money than the government can give us, but at what price to the campus?"



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QUALITY CRUNCH

IN A BID TO STIR PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT the financial problems facing Ontario's universities, a coalition of student, staff and faculty groups from across the province has embarked on a high-profile lobbying effort. Calling itself the Quality and Access Alliance, the coalition launched its advocacy campaign in September with a quarter-page advertisement in *The Toronto Star*.

The ad, which cost \$6,510, was headed: "Do Ontario Universities Have a Future?

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"Do Your Children Have A Future In Them?" Citing overcrowded classrooms, inadequate library facilities and fewer course options as being among the deleterious effects of diminishing levels of funding by the government, the ad urged concerned parents of current or prospective students to phone or write to their M.P.P. or to Bette Stephenson, minister of colleges and universities. Signatories of the ad included the faculty associations of 13 universities, among them U of T.

"Given the government's current priorities, it can't fund the promise it made to universities," says Professor Janice Newson, who heads the York University Faculty Association. "To avoid just saying that they don't want to spend the money, they have to figure out a way of narrowing the category of students who are considered 'qualified'."

"Bette Stephenson has said that those students with at least 60 per cent in six grade 13 credits could go to a community college if they can't get into university. But that's not access. Community college graduates don't become doctors, lawyers or corporation presidents."

"The main problem is that there aren't enough jobs for people. The economy has not kept pace with the demand for the kinds of jobs university graduates expect, so now the government wants to get rid

of that pressure and they're doing it by trying to stratify the population again."

Professor Fred Wilson, chairman of the U of T Faculty Association's external affairs committee, says he realizes the government is feeling the pinch.

"Recessions hurt governments as much as they do the rest of us," he says, "but there are those in the cabinet who want to cut universities more than other things."

"We can't continue to have guaranteed access, quality overall and a continuation of the current level of funding. Those three things are incompatible. Naturally we say that, of the three variables, the one that should be changed is the level of funding. Unfortunately, hints from the minister indicate that accessibility will probably be the one to change."

Alvin Lee, president of McMaster University and chairman of the Council of Ontario Universities, says the accessibility question has been lurking in the background for some time, "well-defined in the minds of university administrators but largely ignored by the public."

"If, as the minister has suggested, accessibility is to be redefined to mean access to somewhere in the whole post-secondary sector, then this needs to be thought through, debated publicly, and accepted or rejected as public policy."

JOAN JOHNSTON TO FOCUS ON FUNDS & MEMBERSHIP



JOAN JOHNSTON IS THIS YEAR'S PRESIDENT of the University of Toronto Alumni Association (UTAA). Joan, St. Michael's 1968 and Management Studies 1969, follows Ed Kerwin, also St. Mike's 1968. That must have been quite a year.

Joan devoted the first years after graduation to establishing herself in her chosen field — marketing. She held successively more responsible positions with giants such as General Foods and Bristol Myers as well as the advertising agency Young and Rubicam. Since last year she has been a group manager of marketing services for the Bank of Montreal.

Her alumni service began with her election to the College of Electors as a representative of St. Mike's in 1978, a representation that continued until 1982. In 1979 she also became a representative to the UTAA where she served on the University Governance Committee, as vice-president planning then president-elect. And she has continued to serve St. Michael's as an assessor member and director of the Collegium board. She is also a member of the executive committee of the Varsity Fund.

Joan sees two critical areas for alumni in the year ahead: the relationships and responsibilities of alumni and in particular of UTAA to the various fundraising efforts of the University, and the active involvement of more graduates in

alumni programs and services. Joan's energy and competence are legendary. If, as usual, she accomplishes what she has set out to do, her husband Richard, a lawyer who graduated from New College in 1968, will be seeing a good deal less of her in the months to come.

UTAA BRANCH CONFERENCE 1983

THE FOUR-MINUTE MILERS DASHING about the campus during the weekend beginning Sept. 24 were not the next Olympic track team. They were the delegates from the various branches of the alumni association in Canada and the U.S. During their three-day biennial conference they covered more of the University than most of us see in a year, met a schedule that would have daunted an electioneering politician, absorbed enough information to fill an encyclopaedia and left behind much food for thought.

The purpose of the conference was to inform delegates about today's university and have them explore the four principal areas of alumni responsibility — interpretation of the university to the community, student recruiting, fund raising and university governance. It is impossible in this limited space to deal with 10 information sessions and discussion groups. It is possible, however, to report overall impressions and some of the thought-provoking information that emerged.

The opening reception and buffet dinner were held at the home of President and Mrs. Strangway. The evening program was a combination conference: an introduction for out-of-town delegates and an orientation meeting for Toronto delegates to the UTAA. Wim Kent, director of admissions, outlined some exciting plans for greater alumni involvement in student recruitment; associate director of private funding Doug Todgham pointed out that we were doing a better job of fund raising among alumni in 1964 than we are today; UTAA past president Ed Kerwin described the opportunities for participation in governance at university, college and faculty levels; and Joyce

Forster suggested delegates take a hard-nosed look at the current methods of communication with alumni and consider whether they could not be improved.

Following the presentations, delegates formed smaller groups, each devoted to a brain-storming session designed to produce ideas in one of the four areas. During the remainder of the weekend delegates explored areas in depth and also heard from members of the administration, the alumni and students who attempted to bring them up to date about their university.

Of significance, at least to this participant, was the extensive list of bouquets and brickbats presented in the discussions.

Sample bouquets:

- The University of Toronto is the only Canadian university that can properly be said to be of international stature.
- The most successful alumni programs are those which involve a distinguished member of the faculty or administration.
- Even when we beef about the University we are all proud to have the U of T degree.
- Older alumni remember their campus experience with gratitude and affection.

Brickbats:

- The only people who think U of T is a world-class university are U of T people.
- It's hard to involve recent graduates when their undergraduate experience has been so bad.
- We know about pablum and insulin but what on earth has been done since?
- We see U of T as an institution distinguished by its bad management and greedy faculty.
- Our children get warm personal letters from Queen's and Western and "your application has been received" from U of T.
- For heaven's sake tell us what you need money for! Sometimes it seems the message is "don't ask questions, just send more money".

It is a tribute to the loyalty of our alumni that in spite of these very real com-



Joan Johnston, president of the UTAA.

plaints they care enough about the University to devote their time and talents to its welfare. It is a tribute to the abilities of Bert Pinnington, director of alumni affairs, and volunteer co-ordinator Mary Campbell that the complex program went off with the precision of D-Day. Bert reviewed the report of the 1979 branch conference, noted that it could have been issued without changing a word in 1981 and could be repeated after this one. He wondered if it was worth holding the conferences when so little had happened. To this observer it seemed that the problem was not failure of the branches to do but failure of the University to hear.

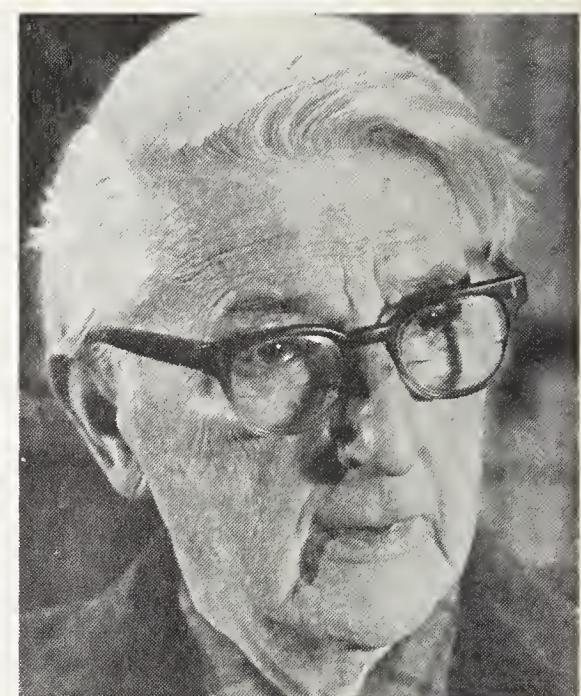
Out-of-town delegates attending the 1983 UTAA branch conference were: Barrie/Georgian Bay, Don Dowds; Montreal, Hugh Madgett; Ottawa, Beverley Bates and Harry Rosewarn; Windsor, Catherine Whelan; Winnipeg, Mike Cox; Victoria, Brian Carr-Harris; Calgary, Bruce Sudden; Sudbury, Jim Martin; London, Marie Wiley; Vancouver, Jean Mann; Edmonton, Don Milne; Rochester, N.Y., Jim Elman; New York, Ira Blatt; Washington, Paul Cadario; Southern California (L.A.), Lois O'Brien; Northern California, Mary Louise Riley and John Riley.

BOESCHENSTEIN IN MEMORIAM

PROFESSOR HERMANN BOESCHENSTEIN died on September 21, 1982, at his home, bought at the time he was appointed to the Department of German, University College, in 1930.

For 50 years he lectured and wrote on German literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His list of publications is long, mainly works of literary scholarship and criticism, the best known being his two-volume Deutsche Gefühlskultur (1954, 1966), but including also novels, short stories and plays. Over the years he was visiting professor and lecturer in universities in Canada, the United States and Europe. During the war (1942-46) he was director for Canada of the Y.M.C.A. War Prisoners' Aid.

Professor Boeschenstein's philosophy is best expressed in his own words: "As scholars and teachers in the field of literature and the humanities in general, we feel the desire to believe that literature like all art should be able to educate man and to help orientate the course of history towards the goal of world-wide humanitarianism."



KENNETH QUINN

Professor Hermann Boeschenstein

To honour his memory a memorial fund has been established at U of T to support graduate students who have concentrated on German studies.

Those wishing to contribute should make cheques payable to the University of Toronto Boeschenstein Fund and mail to: Department of Private Funding, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 2G8. (A Canadian tax receipt will be issued.)

American residents wishing to take advantage of U.S. income tax provisions should make cheques payable to Associates of University of Toronto Inc., and address them to: P.O. Box 730, Borden-town, New Jersey, 08505. Donors should send a note indicating the amount of such donations to: Boeschenstein Memorial Committee, Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

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YOUNG ALUMNI EXPANDING SCOPE

CHRIS MORGAN, ENGINEERING 1979 AND Law 1982, is the new president of the Young Alumni Association.

Since his election at the association's annual meeting on May 12 Chris has been learning the ropes, planning Fall Homecoming and evolving a new and potentially very productive direction for the young alumni program. While continuing to sponsor programs specifically directed to all recent graduates of the University, Chris hopes the Young Alumni Association will move to closer co-operation with the various alumni associations. He would like to assist them with programs for their own recent graduates with a view to developing a number of constituency-based events.

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Mary Jane Hendrie

"Count your blessings and overcome your hardships. That is what life is all about ... The 'Tragic Sense of Life' is that people allow ... hardships to overcome them ... But I think that it is exactly an effort to resist that darkness when it is overwhelming that is the beauty of human life ..."

THOSE WORDS, WRITTEN SHORTLY before she died on the ill-fated Korean Airlines Flight 007, give some indication of the remarkable promise already demonstrated by Mary Jane Hendrie, U.C. 1981 and Graduate Studies 1982.

An exchange visit with Japanese students during her high school days in Sault Ste Marie stimulated Mary Jane's lifelong interest in Japan. During her undergraduate years at University College she became fluent in Japanese and a scholar of Japan's history and economy. Her master's work was in economics with emphasis on Japan.

Last year Mary Jane continued her studies in Tokyo on a Japanese government scholarship. She was on her way back to that city to take up her first job as an analyst with the investment house of W.I. Carr Ltd.

Her friends have established the Mary Jane Hendrie Memorial Fund. While the fund will recognize her academic achievements it is hoped that it will also be a personal memorial to a young woman of whom a friend has written, "We remember her loyalty, her enthusiasm, her sense of justice and, above all, her tremendous joy in living."

Donations to: Mary Jane Hendrie Memorial Fund, Office of the Comptroller, Attention G.J. Anderson,

215 Huron Street, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

MARYLOU COVEY WAS ON THE FLIGHT en route to a new job at the Chinese University in Hong Kong.

She was a student at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and an instructor of English-as-a-second-language in the English proficiency test courses at Scarborough College. Well-liked by her students, she was intense, alive and passionately committed to her work.

Marylou had become concerned that English-as-a-second-language courses wrongly concentrate on linguistics alone and felt that attention should be paid to cultural aspects as well. This was the topic of the thesis she had just completed for her master's degree which will be awarded posthumously this fall.

A memorial fund has been established in her name to form a collection of books on the cross cultural aspects of language teaching for the Modern Language Centre Resource Library at O.I.S.E.

Donations to: Marylou Covey Memorial Fund, Modern Language Centre, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto, M5S 1V6.



Marylou Covey

ALUMNI NOMINATIONS SOUGHT

On behalf of the College of Electors, the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Joseph Potts, has issued a call for nominations for three alumni representatives to serve on the University's Governing Council from July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1987. The three-year terms of Burton A. Avery (Engineering 4T6), Elizabeth H. Pearce (Victoria 5T7) and R. Gordon Romans (SGS 4T2) expire on June 30, 1984. All three are eligible for re-election.

The deadline for receipt of nominations is 4 p.m., Tuesday, February 28, 1984. Candidates will be invited to meet with the College of Electors.

A candidate must be an alumnus/a of the University and must not be a member of the staff or a student in the University; must be willing to attend frequent meetings of the Governing Council and its committees; and must be a Canadian citizen.

The University of Toronto Act, 1971 as amended by 1978, Chapter 88 defines alumni as "persons who have received degrees or post-secondary diplomas or certificates from the University, or persons who have completed one year of full-time studies, or the equivalent thereof as determined by the Governing Council, towards a degree, diploma or certificate and are no longer registered at the University."

Nomination forms may be obtained by writing the secretary, College of Electors, 106 Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, or by telephoning (416) 978-6576.

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MURMANSK CONVOYS & A CHRISTMAS CAROL

LECTURE

Reconstructing an Ancient Palace.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The northwest palace of Ashurbanipal II at Nimrud (Iraq). Prof. Samuel M. Paley, State University of New York at Buffalo. Medical Sciences Building, room to be confirmed. 8 p.m.

Information: Society for Mesopotamian Studies, 978-4769.

CONFERENCES

The City.

Tuesday, Jan. 17 to Saturday, Jan. 21. University College Symposium Six. A splendour of cities in literature and art celebrating Toronto's sesquicentennial. Sessions will include illustrated lectures on literary figures and their cities, civic reform movements in Toronto, music in Toronto and town and gown — the U of T and Toronto; special Saturday program with luncheon and guest speaker.

In conjunction with the symposium, an exhibition of architectural drawings from the Horwood Collection will be on view in the Justina M. Barnicke Gallery of Hart House.

Tickets and information for Saturday: Alumni Office, University College, 978-6930.

Information and program: Symposium 1984, University College, 978-8746.

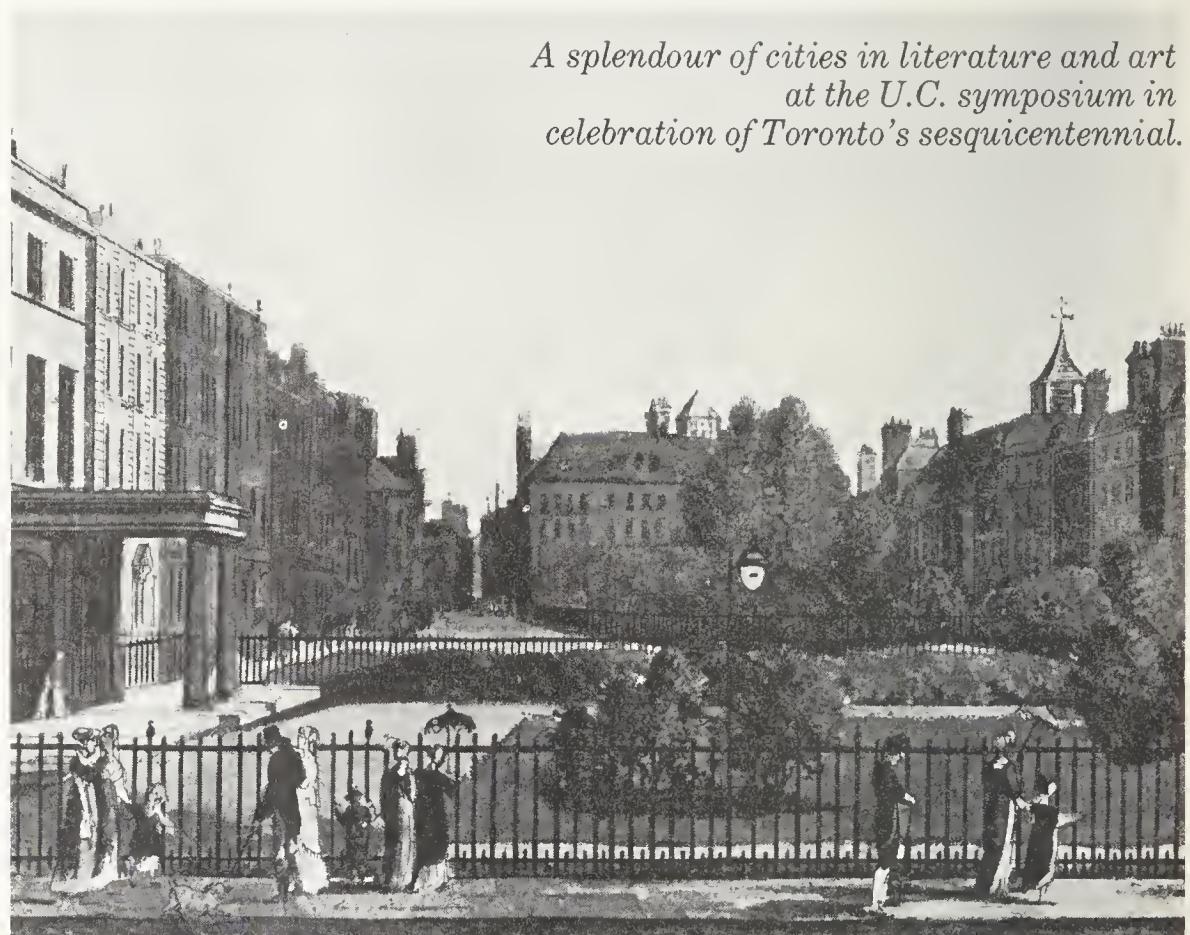
Medievalism in the 19th Century.

Wednesday, Jan. 25 to Friday, Jan. 27. Seventh annual colloquium at Scarborough College on medieval civilization.

Information, 284-3243.

Listings were those available at press time. Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in case of changes. Letters should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

A splendour of cities in literature and art at the U.C. symposium in celebration of Toronto's sesquicentennial.



CONCERTS

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Twilight Series.

Thursday, Dec. 1

Elizabeth Keenan, harpsichord; Alison Melville, Scott Paterson and Susan Prior, recorders and baroque flutes

Thursday, Jan. 19

Douglas Stewart and Christine Little, flutes; Gerald Robinson, bassoon; Douglas Bodle, harpsichord.

Concert Hall. 5.15 p.m.

Tickets \$2, students and senior citizens \$1.

Royal Conservatory Orchestra Series.

Friday, Dec. 9.

Guest conductor, Victor Yampolsky.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Guest conductor, Agnes Grossmann. Church of the Redeemer, Bloor and Avenue Road. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$4.50, \$7 and \$9.50; students, senior citizens and handicapped \$3.50, \$5 and \$6.50. Box office, 978-5470.

Art Gallery Series.

Sunday, Dec. 11.

Royal Conservatory Chamber Choir, music director Giles Bryant.

Sunday, Jan. 8.

Douglas Finch, piano.

Series supported by Gannett Foundation and Mediacom Inc. Walker Court, Art Gallery of Ontario. 3 p.m.

Information on all Conservatory concerts available from publicity office, 978-3771.

FACULTY OF MUSIC EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING

U of T Jazz Ensemble.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Directors, Phil Nimmons and Dave Elliott. MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3.

U of T Concert Band.

Sunday, Dec. 11.

MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m.

Ann Schein, Piano.

Sunday, Jan. 15.

Walter Hall. 2.10 p.m.

Gregory Butler, Piano.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m.

U of T Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

Conductor, Victor Feldbrill. MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3.

U of T Wind Symphony.

Sunday, Jan. 29.

MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m.

Information on all concerts in Edward Johnson Building available from box office, 978-3744.

PLAYS & OPERAS

MacMillan Theatre.

Nov. 25, 27 and 29, Dec. 1 and 3.

"Maria Egiziaca" by Respighi.

"Prima Donna" by Benjamin.

First productions by Opera Division, Faculty of Music, 1984 season. Performances at 8 p.m. except Sunday, Nov. 27 at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets \$8, students and senior citizens \$5.

Information, 978-3744.

Glen Morris Studio Theatre.

Nov. 24 to 27 and Nov. 30 to Dec. 3.

"Side by Side by Sondheim" by Stephen Sondheim.

Jan. 5 to 8 and 11 to 14.

"Murmansk Convoys" by Alan Filewood, Drama Centre student.

Graduate Centre for Study of Drama 1984 studio season. Performances at 8 p.m.

Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$2.

Information, 978-8668.

Scarborough College.

Dec. 8 to 10.

"A Christmas Carol" adaptation of Dickens' novel. Meeting Place.

Jan. 18 to 21.

"Arsenic and Old Lace" by Joseph Kesselring. TV Studio I.

Productions by students in drama workshop. Performances at 8 p.m.

Information, 284-3126.

Hart House Theatre.

Jan. 11 to 14 and 18 to 21.

"Terror" by Ken Gass. Guest production by U.C. Drama Program in Graduate Centre for Study of Drama 1984 season. Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$7, students and senior citizens \$3.50.

Information, 978-8668.

EXHIBITIONS

Justina M. Barnicke Gallery, Hart House.

To Dec. 15.

New Image Alberta.

Gallery hours: Tuesday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Robarts Library.

To Dec. 22.

The D.P. Experience: Ukrainian Refugees after World War II. Sponsored by U of T Library, Community Relations Office and Ukrainian Librarians' Association of Canada.

Jan. 2 to 31.

In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Great Artificial Famine of Ukraine 1932-1933. Sponsored by Ukrainian-Canadian Humanities Council.

Erindale College.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 16.

Visual Arts Mississauga. Annual juried mixed media show of paintings by local artists.

Jan. 9 to 20.

Cuban Show. First major showing in Canada of contemporary Cuban art. Opening night reception, please call 828-5214 if you plan to attend.

Gallery hours: Monday-Wednesday and Friday-Sunday, 1 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 1 to 9 p.m.

Scarborough College.

Nov. 28 to Dec. 16.

Alison Brannen, prints.

Jan. 2 to 20.

Paul Walty, paintings.

Jan. 23 to Feb. 10.

Exhibition in conjunction with medieval colloquium.

Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

SPORTS

Hockey.

Friday, Dec. 2.

Blues vs Western.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Blues vs Ryerson.

Friday, Jan. 13.

Blues vs York.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Blues vs Wilfrid Laurier.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Blues vs Brock

Varsity Arena. 7.30 p.m.

Tickets \$4, students \$3, special group rates available.

Other intercollegiate schedules include women's ice hockey, men's and women's basketball and swimming and diving.

Information and ticket prices: Department of Athletics & Recreation, 978-4112.

MISCELLANY

Principal's Christmas Party.

Sunday, Dec. 4.

Annual Erindale event: carol singing, refreshments, Santa Claus and Canadian Opera Company production of "The Toy Shop". Meeting Place, South Building, Erindale College. Party from 2 p.m., performance at 3 p.m.

Information and tickets, 828-5214.

New Year's Eve Ball.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Gala Hart House event with dancing, music, contemporary and classical, drama, dessert buffet and complimentary glass of champagne.

Tickets \$24 per person before Dec. 9, after \$26; groups of four or more \$24 per person. Tickets available from hall porter.

Information, 978-2452.

Unclaimed Diplomas

If one of the many unclaimed diplomas in the Office of Academic Statistics and Records, eighth floor, Robarts Library, is yours, why not pick it up or have it sent to you by registered mail?

In the first case, you will need identification; if you send someone, a signed letter of authorization will be required.

In the second case, write to: Diplomas, Office of Academic Statistics and Records, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. Enclose a certified cheque or money order for \$6.50 and provide all of the following information, typed or printed: your graduation name; address; date of convocation; degree; faculty or school, and college if applicable; student number. If your name has changed since graduation, please provide some proof of your former name.

All November/December 1981 diplomas not picked up will be destroyed on January 30, 1984. A replacement fee, currently \$30, will be assessed after that date.

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THANK YOU

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD/BY CHRIS JOHNSON

THE GRADUATE

TEST NO. 23

THE WINNER OF THE Graduate Test No. 22 in the Sept./Oct. issue will be announced in the Jan./Feb. issue. In the meantime, the solution

The U of T Press has generously provided, as the prize for Test No. 23, the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Volume V, 1801-1820. Through this newest volume of the DCB runs a story of social, political and economic change, largely resulting from contemporary events outside what we now call Canada. The longer biographies include Sir James Craig, Pierre Amable De Bonne, John Graves Simcoe, Lord Selkirk, Isaac Brock, Tecumseh, Joseph Brant, Alexander MacKenzie, Joseph Frobisher, Simon McTavish, James Dunlop, Bishop Denaut, Thomas Davies and Samuel Holland.

Entries must be post-marked on or before Dec. 31. The solution will be in the next issue; the winner in March/April.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

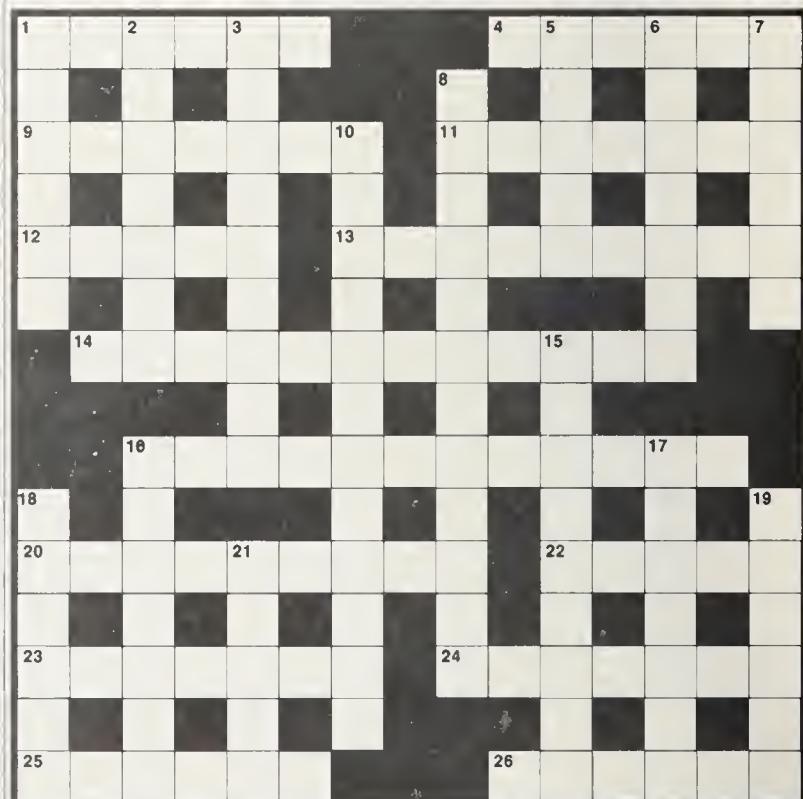
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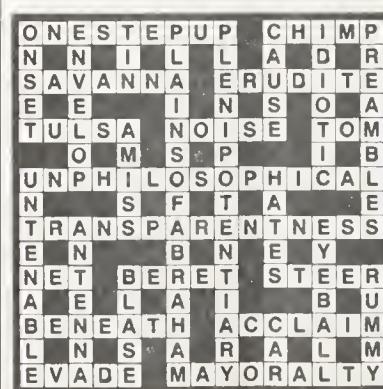
1. Graduate died horribly holding leaders of industrial violence (6)
4. It's frozen here in France — the French will follow Celsius (6)
9. Sissy sorts in cleaner (7)
11. Involve deeply in swimmers' expectations (7)
12. Room for Spanish one (5)
13. Reason to limit amount of beer (9)
14. Being a minor, I hurried back with an elderly person (12)
16. Interval for getting ideal bottle of whisky? (7,5)
20. Ruffian with telepathy about to come back, getting in the groove (9)
22. Avenue outside no. 51 is teeming (5)
23. One century after copy girl of ancient Greece? (7)
24. Heartless shelling destroyed sign (7)
25. Fits witches' work (6)
26. A positive indication by einsteinium terminals (6)

DOWN

1. Cloth for crazy get-up?
Enquire! (6)
2. It may be active on vocal
arrangement (7)
3. Dilapidation of couple
after bumpy rides (9)
5. Relief arrived with
nothing (5)
6. One in trance stricken
for sure (7)
7. French student gets
point for number (6)
8. Sidney raised pamphlet
with radicals: they
divert (12)
10. For cutting off results
in keeping on (12)
15. Copy for one Boston
institution: *Country
without a Leader* (9)
16. The way in which Dad is
a wise man (7)
17. Caught on to back of
dentist wearing a
toupée (7)
18. Orders to roll dice with
Eliot? (6)
19. Wrinkles: creases, but
without a dent (6)
21. Support for lease
breaking (5)



Solution to The Graduate Test No. 22



Lucy presents "Two Birds of Baffin"



F

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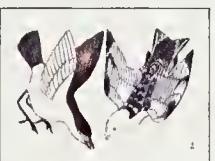
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